PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian **Railways, Steam Boats and** Daks. Places of interest inland and along the **Coast. Postal** and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,236—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1898.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	26th Feb.
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	5th Mar.
B.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	19th ,,
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	26th ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd April.
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th ,,
* CLYDE	4099	E. H. Gordon	16th ,,
B.M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	23rd ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	30th ,,
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
* CLYDE	4099	E. H. Gordon	14th ,,
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	A. W. Adamson	21st ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	28th ,,
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	4th June.
* CLYDE	4099	E. H. Gordon	11th ,,
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	18th ,,

The Steamers marked B.M. proceed to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, Passengers for London proceeding on by rail.

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 16th February, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st March 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st April 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,820	12th Mar. 1898

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1080	Rs. 585

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INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
ISELA	L. Brelich.	4,253	21st Feb., 1898

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb., 1, 1897.

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NOTICE TO PASSENGERS HOMEWARD.

THE Company will DESPATCH EXTRA STEAMERS, with Superior Accommodation for Passengers, to Trieste as follows :—

s.s. Vindobona	4351	Tons,	Middle of March.
s.s. Maria Teresa	3042	,,	,, April.
s.s. Marquis Bacquehem	4409	,,	,, May.

Passage money by the above Steamers :—

	Rs.
To Trieste or Venice	375
To London via Trieste and the St. Gothard, with II Class Rail	490
To London, same route, with I Class Rail	525
Return Tickets available for 6 months—	
To Trieste or Venice	575
To London via Trieste and the St. Gotthard, with II Class Rail	805
To London, same route, with I Class Rail	875

For further particulars apply to

E. SCARPA,
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If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY,	KARACHI.
Esplanade Road.	Bunder Road.

LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY :	KARACHI :
Esplanade Road.	Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows :—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South, America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.

Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Soutahmpton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but **shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.**

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows —

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 25th Feb., 1898, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 22nd Feb., 1898, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,554 tons, on the 24th Feb., 1898 at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 23rd Feb., 1898.

FOR COAST AND BURMAH.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 26th Feb., 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,009 tons, on or about 24th Feb., 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,868 tons, on or about 11th March, 1898, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

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Bombay, 21st February, 1898.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

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PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. **QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.**

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	15th March 1898
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	12th April, 1898
ERNEST SIMONS	5,767	DeManbenge	10th May 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	10th March.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at ReducedFares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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Old Oriental Bank Buildings 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "YAMAGUCHI MARU," Captain S. KAWAMURO, 3,285 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on the 2[illegible]th inst.

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T. TAKAYANAGI,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 18th February, 1898.

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BOMBAY.

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VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving. Copper-plate Printing and **Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.**

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REDUCED PRICES.

THESE ARE ALL GUARANTEED AS MATURED SPIRITS FROM BEST DISTILLERIES.

	Cash. Per doz. Rs.	a.	Credit. Per doz. Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S "FINE OLD GLENLIVET," a special blend of Scotch Whisky, bottled only by ourselves, is unequalled in age and quality	24	0	27	0
TREACHER'S SPECIAL LIQUEUR, a genuine ripe old Whisky	32	8	36	8
Connoisseurs will fully appreciate its mellowness.				
TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY, Phœnix Whisky	26	0	29	0
A well-matured Spirit exceptionally mellow to the Taste.				
TREACHER'S "OLD IRISH"	26	0	29	0
This is guaranteed as an Old thoroughly ripe Spirit.				
TREACHER'S "DIABETES" WHISKY	25	0	28	0
TREACHER'S SPECIAL WHISKY	23	8	26	8

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BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

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ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

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,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

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"AULD SCOTTIE."

GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91—92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

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CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearnce of goods.

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The HELICAL TUBE is TWICE THE STRENGTH (weight for weight) of any other Tube used in the construction of Cycle Frames.

THE FOLLOWING 1897 MODELS KEPT IN STOCK.

		Rs.		Rs
Model "Z" Gents' Roadster, 33lbs.	Cash.	450	Credit.	500
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,, "S" ,, Roadster, 35lbs.	,,	330	,,	372
,, "O" ,, Road Racer, 26lbs.	,,	400	,,	445
,, "R" ,, Road Racer, 29lbs.	,,	330	,,	372
,, "G" Lady's Roadster, 31lbs.	,,	410	,,	456
,, "H" ,, Roadster, 34lbs.	,,	330	,,	372
,, "N" Girls' Roadster, 30lbs.	,,	200	,,	220
,, "5" Gents' Tricycle, 45lbs	,,	525	,,	585

PRICES AND WEIGHTS GIVEN ARE FOR MACHINES FITTED WITH DUNLOP-WELCH PNEUMATIC TYRES, EXCEPT MODEL "N," WHICH HAS CUSHION TYRES.

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CARNAC ROAD PHARMACY

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SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC—As a Preventative a small dose every morning prevents and wards off attacks of Epidemic Fevers, Plague, &c., and Chill and Ague disappear under its wonderful effects as if by Magic. MANY CASES of BUBONIC PLAGUE have been CURED by this wonderful Remedy ; it is worth trying. Re. 1.

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CARBOLIC SOAPS,
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PRICKLY-HEAT SOAP, 6d. and 1s. Bars.	

(Used by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales when in India)
Pleasantly perfumed for Bath or Toilet.
Very serviceable as preventives of Prickly-heat and other Skin irritation.

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CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC SOFT SOAP,

Cures Mange, destroys parasites on Animals, giving a healthy tone to the skin, improving the coat, and preventing unpleasant odour. Specially useful against Greasy Heel, Barsati, or Mud Fever on Horses, and to keep Flies away. Has proved a cure for Itch and other Skin Diseases. Very suitable for washing floors and rooms infested with insects, or where Contagious Diseases are present.

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WE beg to inform our kind customers that D. C. PINTO, a Portuguese, is NO LONGER in our SERVICE; and therefore, we warn them not to lend him any money or deal with him in any way pecuniarily under the impression that he is our Clerk.

A. BHICAJI & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
APOLLO BUNDER.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA KARACHI.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail.
S.S. CITY OF VENICE	2,370	F. Snow,	About the 9th Mar. 1898.

THIS STEAMER is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on Deck.

Punkahs and every comfort for First-class Passengers. Apply to

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Bombay, 19th February, 1898.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

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Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
S ETOS	1,746	Jacobs	15th March.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all parts South of ZANZIBAR upto DELAGOA BAY.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON — MADEIRA
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In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

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Rev. J. ANDREW SMITH, Town Chaplain,
Mandalay, Upper Burma.

NOTICE.

THE proceeds of a large number of BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, have come into the hands of the BOMBAY POLICE under suspicious circumstances.

Any one having lost such NOTES either by theft or accident should forthwith communicate with the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

R. H. VINCENT,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 21st February, 1898.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

I HAVE REMOVED my OFFICE from Messrs. Whiteaway and Laidlaw's Building to the SIRDAR'S BUILDING, HUMMUM STREET.

J. PEACE,
Solicitor.

21st Feb., 1898.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

PROGRAMME OF EVENTS.

THE SHOW OPENS EACH DAY, at 3 P.M. Judging will commence at 3-30 P.M.

1ST DAY, WEDNESDAY, 23RD FEB.

JUDGING:—Classes, A 1 and 3 Chargers.
" C 1 and 2 Ladies' Horses.
" E 2 Single Harness, Horses over 14 hands.
" F 1 and 2 Pairs.
Special Classes, 3 and 4 complete turn-outs.
" 5 best Colonial Horse.
" 6 best Country-bred.
" 8 best English or Waler Galloway.
Competitions, Driving single harness.
Jumping, Ponies.

2ND DAY, THURSDAY, 24TH FEB.

JUDGING:—Classes, B 1, 2 and 3 Hunters.
" D 1 and 2 Polo Ponies.
" E 1 and 3 Single Harness Arabs and Ponies.
" G 2 Tandems.
Special Classes, 1 and 2 Horses and Ponies.
" 7 Best Arab.
Competitions, Driving Tandems.
Driving for Ladies.
Jumping, Horses.

Exhibitors are requested to send their Exhibits to the Show Ground by 3 P.M. each day with their Entry Tickets.

Entrance for Exhibits, centre of the Oval, Clock Tower Side.

A. J. PEILE,
Honorary Secretary.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 25th day of February, 1898, for the SUPPLY of the following MATERIALS and works for a period of one year, i.e., from 1st March, 1898, to 28th February, 1899:—

(a) Supply of Petty Stores.
(b) Supply of Timber.
(c) Supply of Hardware.
(d) Annual Repairs, Petty Works and Supply of Materials.

2. Forms of Tender, contract, &c., can be had on payment of Re. 1 for each of the supplies above referred to from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Each Tender must be signed, sealed and delivered, accompanied by a deposit equivalent to the sum mentioned in the second column of the following statement:—

Contract for the supply of	Deposit with the Tender.	Further deposit after the acceptance of the Tender.
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Annual Repairs, Petty Works and Supply of Materials	1,000	3,000
(2) Supply of Petty Stores	1,000	1,000
(3) Supply of Timber	1,000	1,000
(4) Supply of Hardware	1,000	1,000

4. These deposits should be paid into the office of the Chief Accountant of the Municipality in cash or Public Securities. They will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

5. The successful Tenderer in each case shall have to deposit a further sum mentioned in the third column of the statement.

6. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M. INST. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 15th February, 1898.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS:—

MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF IRON CARGO BARGES.

By order of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction at Frere Bunder, near ala Chowkey on TUESDAY, the eight day of March, at p.m., the undernoted barges:—

8 iron cargo barges.
1 wooden cargo barge.
3 iron saddle rack barge.
1 iron pontoon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned's office, No. 21, Medows Street.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd February, 1898.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW MEDICAL WORKS.

	Rs.	a.
Practitioners' Hand-Book of Treatment or the Principles of Therapeutics, Fothergill and Murrell, New Edition. Revised 1897	13	2
Obstetric Accidents, Emergencies, and Operations by L. Ch. Boisliniere, M. D., late Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics in the St. Louis Medical College, 381 pages, handsomely illustrated	6	10
A Manual of Obstetrics by W. A. Newman Dorland, A. M., M. D., Assistant Demonstrator of Obstetrics, University of Pennsylvania; Instructor in Gynaecology in the Philadelphia Polyclinic, One of the Consulting Obstetricians to the South Eastern Dispensary for Women; Fellow of the American Academy of Medicine. With 163 Illustrations in the text, and 5 full-page plates. 760 pages	10	8
Hare's Practical Diagnosis. The use of symptoms in the Diagnosis of Disease. by Hobart Amory Hare, M. D., Professor of Therapeutics and Materia Medica in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Laureate of the Medical Society of London, of the Royal Academy in Belgium, etc. In one octavo volume of 566 pages, with 191 engravings and 13 full-page coloured plates	18	8
A Manual of Anatomy, by Irving S. Haynes, Ph. D., M. D., Adjunct Professor and Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Medical Department of the New York University, Visiting Surgeon to the Harlem Hospital, etc., etc. With 134 half-tone Illustrations and 42 diagrams	10	8
Heart Disease with special Reference to prognosis and Treatment. by W. H. and John F. H. Broadbent	9	3
Surgical Handbook for the use of Students, Practitioners, House Surgeons and Dressers, with very numerous Illustrations. 8th Edition. Revised throughout. By F. M. Caird and C. W. Cathcart	6	8
Localisation of Headache and Sick-Headache, Indicating their Origin, Pathology and Treatment By H B Hewetson Pictorially illustrated	7	8
Clinical Methods: A Guide to the Practical study of Medicine. By R. Hutchinson and H Rainy. With 137 Illustrations and 8 coloured plates	7	14
Manual of Gynaecology. By D. Berry Hart, M.D., and A. H. Freeland Barbour, M. A., B. Sc., M. D., with 13 lithographs and 381 woodcuts. This edition has been carefully revised and brought up to date, the portions dealing with operative Gynaecology, being in great part rewritten and illustrated by new plates, 5th edition	15	12
The Origin of Disease. By Arthur V. Meigs. Illustrated	21	0
Reference Book of Practical Therapeutics. By Various Authors. Edited by F. P. Foster, 2 Vols	45	0
Elements of Human Physiology. By By E. H. Starling. 3rd Edition. Revised	5	10
Psilosis, or "Sprue," its Nature and Treatment. 2nd and Enlarged Edition. By G. Thin	9	4
Rontgen Rays in Medical Work. By David Walsh. With an Introductory Section upon Electrical Apparatus and Methods, by J. E. Greenhill	5	4
Gray's Anatomy, Descriptive and Surgical. Fourteenth Edition, Revised, 1897	27	2
Wounds in War. The Mechanism of their Production and their Treatment. By Surgeon-Colonel W. F. Stevenson, Army Medical Staff, Professor of Military Surgery, Army Medical School, Netley. With 86 Illustrations	13	8
Surgical Pathology and Principles. By J. Jackson Clarke, M. B. (Lond.) F. R. C. S., Assistant Surgeon at the North-West London and City Orthopaedic Hospitals; late Senior Demonstrator of Anatomy. Demonstrator of Bacteriology and Curator of the Museum at St. Mary's Medical School, and Pathologist to St. Mary's Hospital. With over 200 Illustations	7	14
A Manual of Midwifery. By William Redford Dakin, M. D. F. R. C. P., Obstetrical Physician and Lecturer on Midwifery, at St. George's Hospital, etc. With Illustrations	13	8
Lectures on Physiology. First Series: On Animal Electricity. By Augustus D. Waller, M. D. Lecturer on Physiology to St. Mary's Hospital Medical School	5	0
Asiatic Cholera: Its History, Pathology and Modern Treatment. By A. J. Wall, M. D.	4	8
Lectures on The Action of Medicines. Being the Course of Lectures on Pharmacology and Therapeutics. By T. Lauder Brunton, M.D., D. Sc., LL. D., F. R. S.	9	4
The Pocket Therapist: A Concise Manual of Modern Treatment, for Students and Junior Practitioners. By Thos. Stretch Dowse, M. D.	5	0
Rheumatism: Its Nature, its Pathology and its Successful Treatment. By T. J. Maclagan, M. D.	7	14
Practical Muscle Testing and the Treatment of Muscular Atrophies. By W. S. Hedley, M. D. With Illustrations	7	14
Disease of the Gall-Bladder and Bile-Ducts. By A. W. Mayo Robson, F. R. C. S.	6	10

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Menist's Spectacles.	Gold.	Silver.	Steel.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
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Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

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Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globules Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

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This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners and without which it is a forgery.

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500 Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

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REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

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Cure in 48 hours! Price, each, Rs. 3 per Bottle.

THOUSANDS have been cured, some of whom had suffered more than twenty years. Apply to—

MANAGER, V. C. WORKS,
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MYRABOLAMS OR HIRDA NUTS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Undersigned up to 12 noon, on FRIDAY, 4th March, 1898, for the PURCHASE of about 210 Khandies HIRDA NUTS (myrabolams) collected at the undermentioned places, in the Nasik District:—

No.	Name of Range.	Name of Depot.	Bombay Khandies.		
			Khd	Mds	Lbs.
1	Nasik	Trimbak	103	13	20
2	Igatpuri	Ghoti	92	11	10
3	Peint	Peint	6	25	26
4	Kalwan	Hadgad	6	14	24
			209	9	24

2. Tenders must be sent by post, and each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50, which will be returned if the Tender is not accepted.

3. Further particulars may be obtained on application to undersigned.

G. P. MILLETT,
Divisional Forest Officer, Nasik.

Camp, via Nasik.

NOTICE.

F. LESLIE McAFEE & COY.,

CUSTOMS FORWARDING PASSAGE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, AUDITORS, AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS.

28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between me, the undersigned, and Mr. CHARLES SAMUEL GORDON, under the name and style of McAFEE and GORDON having terminated, I beg to intimate to my numerous friends and constituents that I am now carrying on business under the style and firm of F. Leslie McAfee and Co. I shall give careful personal attention and supervision to all matters entrusted to my care. For the present and pending further arrangements I shall continue to carry on my business in the said premises until further notice.

FRANCIS LESLIE McAFEE.

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Foochow.
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The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT per annum and for SIX MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN WILSON,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	10,000,000
Reserve Fund	$	7,000,000
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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

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All early applicants will receive A COLORED PORTRAIT ON GOLD MOUNT OF H. M. THE QUEEN by sending Rs. 2-4-0 for a bottle of "BEEHIVE BRANDY" To any Wine Merchant in Bombay.

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OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single. (Rs. 15), and doubleHarness (Rs.30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses Standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

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At Livery, including Syce per mensem Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
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Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Special mixtures Crushed Oats. Bran, etc., supplied.

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A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges, have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough: it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospital and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P., & L.M., Edinburgh L.R.C.S., & L.M., Edinburgh

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"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis one alone gives relief.

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CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

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Manager.

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FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

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R. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... " 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 6,360,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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Acting Agent.

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HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES: London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST......Rs. 15,35,485

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

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Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,

C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay 20th July, 1[illegible]

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND......Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000
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Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

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C. TROST,
Managers.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

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RS. 5,000 payable at death. To cover the above, the following very small monthly payments must be made:—

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25	,,	11	0	8
30	,,	12	4	8
35	,,	13	12	0
40	,,	15	10	0

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A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 72 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE,
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

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THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

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THE FUNDS have more than Doubled DURING 5 YEARS and now exceed

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As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Economy, Moderate Premiums,
Immediate Settlement of Claims,
Liberal Surrender Values and
unquestionable Security
being the principal
Features of the Oriental.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
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In Pamphlet Form

FULL REPORT OF THE PROSECUTION OF THE HON. MR. BAL GANGADHER TILAK

At the Bombay High Court Criminal Sessions.

PRICE: 4 Annas per Copy.

Copies can be had from the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office; Messrs. THACKER and Co.; Messrs. A. J. COMBRIDGE and Co., Fort; from Mr. SOONDER ANANDRAO, Kalbadavie Road; Mr. HISAMUDIN AMIRUDIN BAPWAY, Thana, Cloth Merchant, opposite Police Chowkey, No. 2, Railway Station Road; Mr. SUNDER PANDURANGS Bookseller, Kalbadavie Road; and the *Deccan Herald* Press, Poona.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 25m, Sun sets, 6h. 3m. High water, 9-12m., 0-27a. Low water, 6-15m., 6-10a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Lady Sandhurst's Charity Concert, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Light Horse, squadron parade, morning.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Mahommadi entered the dock on Sunday; the steamers Tokio, Clan Ogilvy, and Raventheler left it on Saturday, and the steamers Merkara, Nevassa, and Safari yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Imperator entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamer Idar yesterday; the steamers Rufford Hall and Leander left it on Saturday.

POLO.—There will be a game, this evening, at 5 o'clock.

BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.—The meet announced for Thursday, the 24th instant, will be held to-morrow, (Wednesday). The meet is at Santa Cruz.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The adjourned meeting of the society will be held in the Grant College Library, at 4-30, this evening, when Dr. J. A. Da Gama will read the remaining portion of his paper.

ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER.—On Saturday afternoon, Gainoo Moraree, a Hindu workman, with several others, was engaged in loading a labour-cart on Frere Road, with iron girders from a stack of girders lying close by, when the stack suddenly collapsed, and some of the girders fell on the man, fracturing his right leg and crushing his left foot. The injured man was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was detained under treatment.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—The following telegram has been received from the Port Officer, Rangoon, dated 18th February, by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, and has been forwarded to the Port Officer, Bombay:—"Commander of the Royal Indian Marine steamer Minto reports wreck of steamer Medusa, lies sunk from 6 to 8 fathoms water, bearing south 27° east true from Table Island lighthouse, distance 9 cables approximate and 5 cables approximate from the shore, fore and aft ends submerged, bridge above water, foremast standing. Please warn mariners."

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45:—

March	The Washington Post	Sousa
Overture	French Comedy	Keler Bela
Finale (2nd Act)	Belisario	Donizetti
Valse	Blumen	Steinmann
Reminiscences of Sullivan		Winterbottom
Galop	Vivacity	Soraggio

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

KILLED BY FALLING KEGS.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Akbar Street, touching the death of Bapoo Abba, a Hindu lad, aged fourteen years, son of a labourer, employed in the service of Khimji Jiva, dealer in hardware, and residing in his master's depot at Akbar Street. About 9 o'clock, on Saturday evening, the deceased and his sisters and brothers were asleep in the depot, while the parents were taking their meals. Suddenly a pile of kegs, containing small pieces of steel, gave way, and one of the kegs fell on the head of the deceased, fracturing the lad and killing him on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BURNT TO DEATH.—A coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Sonapore burning-ground, regarding the death of a Hindu girl, named Nurbudda, aged three years, daughter of one Purshotam Dewchund, formerly a clerk, at present unemployed, residing at 12th Street, Kamatipura. One evening, about a fortnight ago, the deceased was playing with a box of lucifer matches, when one of the matches got ignited, and set fire to her pettycoat. Her thighs and abdomen were extensively burnt. The parents treated her at home. She appeared to be doing well until three days after the occurrence, when she was seized with spasms, and death ensued on Sunday. A verdict of death from tetanus was recorded.

KNOCKED DOWN AND KILLED BY A TRAMWAY HORSE.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Bhagoo Shivram, aged three years, son of a labourer, residing on the ground floor of a chawl at Mazagon Road. About 3 o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, the father went to a standpipe at the rear of the chawl, leaving the deceased and his daughter, aged six years, playing in the room. A few minutes after both the children were seen playing on the road, opposite the old Mazagon Police Office. Suddenly a tram car, with an extra horse attached to it, came from the direction of the J. J. Hospital. The driver, on seeing the children running along the line one after the other, whistled, but their attention having been drawn to a victoria, that was coming from the opposite direction, they did not seem to hear the warning. The driver thereupon put on the brake, but before the car could be pulled up the child was knocked down by the off-horse and fell between the up rails, and the car appeared to bump. The deceased's sister seemed to be struck also; but she turned round and got out of the way in time. The car was brought to a standstill about six or seven feet away from the scene of the accident, and the deceased was picked up. He was unconscious, and was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that the child had sustained an extensive lacerated wound on the right arm, a fracture of the lower jaw and abrasions of the skin of the face, left hand, chest, and abdomen. The deceased never rallied, and died on the following day. The house-surgeon was of opinion that the death was due to internal abdominal injury, and a verdict of accidental death was returned accordingly.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 22.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Defended New Long Cause.

669-97—J C Cama—Poorunmal Goaljee and another vs Mahadeo Abajee Kalay and others—Dikshit and D.

Testamentary Suits.

22-97—M Jamaitram Bhavanishunker Pruttonjee and others vs Thakersey Khetsey—Payne G and S.
5 96—B V N—Kirtikar Tribhowandas Virchand vs Hanoraj Sivchand—Mulla and M.
14-97—Jehangir and S—Mooajee Essoofally Mulla and others vs Hooseinaboo—Little and Co.
17-95—K J Mantri—Nandubai vs Ganda Khada and others—Chitnis M and M.
18-95—K J Mantri—Natuba vs Ganda Khada and others—Chitnis M and M.
22-97—J C Cama—Tookaram Pandoo Turvey vs Dropadabai widow—Crawford B and Co.
42-97—M Rustomjee—Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Acherwalla and other vs Dosibai Jehangir and S.
33-97—Nanu and H—Vasanjee Muljee Takarbai widow vs Valjee Hurraram—Payne G and S.
214-97—M and Jamitram Kilbai widow vs Bhaichand Jivraj—Bhaishanker and K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE FULTON.)

For Judgment.

615-95—Bicknell M and M—Merwanjee Rustomjee Dubash vs Cooverbai and others—Balkrishna V and K.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

483-97—Maganlal and K—Tillockchand Maneckchand and another vs Kadurjee Russooljee and others—Bicknell M and M.
719-97—Matubhai and J—Kevalchand Vilchand and others vs Parekh Keshavjee—Vital and another.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

52-17—In person—Ramowtar Mungroo vs Saroofchand Lekamchand.
5-98—In person—Ramnarayem Jodha vs Raja Kalla and another.
49-97—In person Sha Tulsidas Cooverjee vs Motilal Hurgowandas—Maganlal and K.

Postponed Long Cause.

237-95—Bicknell M and M—Alamai vs The Positive Government Security Life Assurance—Crawford B and Co.—Part heard.

Defended New Long Causes.

671-97—Captain and V—Nana Narayan Dighe vs Krishnabai and another—Craigie L and O.
682-97—In person—Boodhoo Ganesh vs Nursy Veerjee and other—In person.
684-97—Edgelow and G—Aga Mohomed Ismail bin and others vs Aga Goolam Hoosein bin Aga and others—Payne G and S.
394-97—Dikshit and D—Jeoabhoy Kuramchandas vs Tyabali Jafferjee—Framjee and D.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ASH WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6-45 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
10-30 a.m.—Litany and Address to children.
4-15 p.m.—Evensong.
6 p.m.—Commination Service and Sermon. Hymn 84 and Miserere.

ST. PETERS' CHURCH, MAZAGON.

7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist and Commination.
9-30 a.m.—Matins and Address to children.
5 p.m.—Evensong.
8 p.m.—Litany, sermon and Miserere.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Litany and Commination.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, (ST. MATHIAS).

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before SIR CHARLES FARRAN, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

LAND ACQUISITION ACT. COMPENSATION FOR NOWROJI HILL LAND.

JALBHAI ARDASIR SETT VS. HAJEE ADAM SIDICK.

THIS was a reference to the High Court made on the 27th day of May 1896 by Mr. J. M. Campbell (now Sir J. M. Campbell) then collector of Bombay, regarding the value of 140 square yards of land and the building standing thereon taken by the Collector under the Land Acquisition Act. The land and the house were on Nowroji Hill, and the same and several others, were required for the purpose of opening of a new street through Nowroji Hill. Notices were served by the Collector upon Jalbhai Ardesir Sett and Hajee Adam Sidick. Hajee Adam Sidick, the owner of the said house, had agreed with the Municipality to accept Rs. 12,000 as the value of the land and the house, and fifteen per cent. for compulsary taking of the same, which amounted to Rs. 13,800; and indemnified the Municipality against the claim of Jalbhai Ardesir Sett, the owner of the land. In the inquiry before the Collector Jalbhai Ardesir Sett, as owner of Nowroji Hill, claimed that he was entitled to the full value of the land upon which the house of Hajee Adam Sidick stood. He claimed the same under an agreement in the rent roll book No. 4, dated 23rd April 1860. The rent roll book was, amongst other tenants, signed by Soni Hamir Hirji, and thereafter by Karimbhoy Ibrahim, the predecessors in title of Hajee Adam Sidick, the present owner of the house. The agreement distinctly stipulated that should Government take up the ground appertaining to the house for the road, and if it was to be given up, the fazandar should receive the full value of that land. On behalf of Hajee Adam Sedick, it was contended that Mr. Jalbhai Ardesir Sett, as fazendar, was only entitled to the capitalized value of the annual ground rent of Rupees seven and a half for 25 years, i. e., Rs. 187-8. The Collector awarded Jalbhai Ardesir Sett the capitalized rent plus the 15 per cent. as usual for compensation, and the rest to Hajee Adam Sidick.

Jalbhai Ardasir Sett having applied to the Collector to refer the matter to the court, the case came on for hearing before the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton, when four successive rent roll books of the years 180[illegible], 1818, 1844 and 1860 were put in and proved, and the learned Judge gave his decision to the following effect, namely that there was no doubt that Soni Hamir Hirji had signed the rent roll book of 1860, but the subsequent conveyance of sale by Hamir Hirji to Karimbhoy Ibrahim, though executed in 1865 and yet being not registered, was inadmissible in evidence, that striking the sale deed out of consideration there was nothing to correct Karimbhoy or his successor in title, Hajee Adam Sidick with Hamir Hirji's tenure, that Karimbhoy held under a title which could not be proved and his successors stood in his shoes. All that is appeared was that since 1865, these tenants have paid a fixed rent to their fazendar, and it did not appear that there had ever been any express agreement between them and the fazendar, and that in circumstances where no express agreement could be proved, the custom of the estate must be looked to as likely to indicate the probable terms of the tenure. That apart from Hamir Hirji's agreement the entries and signatures in the old books shewed that the land of the estate remained the property of the fazendar, and the buildings and occupancy right belong to the occupant. That what the learned Judge had to look to was not what the fazendar might get if Hamir Hirgi's agreement were capable of being enforced, but what the Fazendar would get if his undefined rights, were to be sold, that no evidence on this point being given there could not be any doubt that the price realised would not exceed 25 years' purchase of the annual rent. The learned Judge therefore awarded Rs. 187-8-0 to Jalbhai Ardasir Sett and Rs. 7,440 to Hajee Adam Sidick (for the value of the materials of the house Rs. 6,320, and for the occupancy right of the land Rs. 1,120), and decreed that the cost of the reference should be paid out of the amount of Rs. 13,800 deposited by the Collector and the surplus balance to be divided in the proportion to the respective sums awarded to the fazendar and the tenant between themselves.

Jalbhai Ardasir Sett filed his memorandum of appeal against the decree. At the hearing of the appeal, the Honorable Advocate General, and Messrs. Inverarity and Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim, and Kola, appeared for the appellant, and Messrs. Russell and Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Thackurdas, Dharamsey, Cama and Hormusjee, appeared for the respondent Hajee Adam Sidick. The Appellate Court awarded the full value of the land to Jalbhai Ardesir Sett.

Sir Charles Farran in giving the judgment on the appeal, said: We must, we think, notwithstanding the ingenious argument of Mr. Lowndes accept the finding of fact of the Division Court that the signature of Hamir Hirji was affixed to the rent roll (Ex. I.) before the passing of the Registration Act of 1864, and that it is therefore admissible in evidence. In a memo. made in the Conveyance (Ex. G.) to Hamir Hirji, under date the 24th of October 186[illegible], the trustee of the Charitable property, of which the land in suit forms a part, notes that the signiture in the matter of bundobust had then been taken. This appears to us to be an entry made in the ordinary course of business, and as such admissible evidence of the date of Hamir Hirji's signature. There is no particular reason to distrust its truthfulness. There would have been no object in taking Hamir Hirji's signature in the rent roll after the assignment by him of his interest in the lands to Karimbhoy Ebrahim had taken place. To give effect to Mr. Lowndes' argument, it must be assumed that the filling up of col. II was contemporaneous with the taking of the signatures to col. III. For this assumption there is no necessity; and the appearance of the rent roll is against it. The heading of col. III, to which the signatures of the tenants are taken, is throughout the lease, written in a neat clerkly hand conveying the impression that these headings were all written out at the same time, ready to be signed when a new tenant asked to be admitted in the roll whereas the entries in col. II, appear roughly written probably at the end of the year to record the devolution of the title during that period. The fairest inference to draw is, we think, that the signature of Hamir Hirji was taken in October 1803, that subsequently when Hamir Hirji made over the land to Karimbhoy Ebrahim, the signature of the latter (which we can not give effect to) was taken, and that contemporaneously with, or subsequent to, the taking of the last-mentioned signature, the contents of col. II were filled in. This being so, there is no possible doubt as to the tenure and term upon which Hamir Hirji held the land. They are set out in the heading of the rent roll book, Ex. H. This is firm ground to start from. Hamir Hirji was succeeded in the occupation of the land in 1865 by Karimbhoy Ebrahim. This is proved by the rent notes from that year, always having been made out to Karimbhoy Ebrahim and paid at first by him and afterwards in his name. No assignment of the lessee's interest in the land by Hamir Hirji to Karimbhoy Ebrahim has been proved. Hence the Division Court has assumed that the latter is in upon some other terms than those under which Hamir Hirji held and has further assumed in the defendant's favour that he holds on simple fazendari tenure. We feel unable to accept that view. If it were necessary to decide the point, we should be prepared to presume that Karimbhoy Ebrahim, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, came in as of the same estate as Hamir Hirji had held upon, that Hamir Hirji interest had passed to Karimbhoy Ebrahim, but it is not necessary for us to do so. The rent notes, which have been handed to Karimbhoy Ebrahim since 1865 and paid by him are in the form of year to year rent notes, and do not on their face indicate that he held otherwise than an annual tendency. If the defendant alleges that he holds on some better or superior tendency, it is for him to prove it. This he can only do by admitting that his predecessors in title Karimbhoy Ebrahim succeeded to the rights of Hamir Hirji. Presumptions drawn contrary to the known facts of a case and to the ordinary current of human affairs are apt to be erroneous. The series of deeds which connect the defendants with Karimbhoy Ebrahim is not disputed nor their legal effect through the plaintiff has not been asked to recognise the successive holders of the land since Karimbhoy Ebrahim as his tenants, nor has be done so. This objection to the validity of the defendants' title has not been insisted upon. We have therefore come to the conclusion that the defendant holds the plot of land in suit upon the same terms as Hamir Hirji held it, that is to say upon the terms and tenure set out in Ex H. The plaintiff, under the terms of that document, is entitled to the compensation for the lands in the event (which has happened) of its being taken up by Government. The defendant is entitled to the compensation for the buildings upon it. The total award is for Rs. 13,800, including the usual 15 per cent. It does not distinguish between the land and the buildings. Mr. Champbell values the buildings at Rs. 6,320 and the land at Rs. 7,708 which makes a total of Rs. 14,028, nearly the same as that awarded. Mr. Campbell deducts 50 per cent. from the cost price of the building as he was told, it was 50 years old. That is to say he made a law valuation of it. Defendant's witnesses put the land at Rs. 5 per square yard or Rs. 700 in all which would leave Rs. 13,100 for the building which is clearly too much. The fairest estimate would appear to be to reduce Mr. Campbell's depreciation to 25 per cent. which will add Rs. 3,160 to the value of the building, which will then stand at Rs. 9,480. The balance will be the value of the land. This roughly coincides with the actual price paid by the defendant for the building with 15 per cent added. Each party to bear his own costs throughout.

THE Moorish Government have, it is reported, arrested five Englishmen on a charge of engaging in unlawful trade.

THE Imperial Governor of German East Africa, Major Liebert, has issued an edict imposing a tax on houses and huts in the Colony.

THE OPERATIONS ON THE N.-W. FRONTIER.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S DESPATCH.

THE following are further salient passages in Lord George Hamilton's despatch of 28th January:—

Passing from the narrative of the events which preceded and marked the course of the several risings of the Pathan tribes, to a consideration of their causes, I entirely agree with Your Excellency in Council in regarding fanaticism as the principal motive for an outbreak which has been unprecedented alike in the suddenness with which it broke out at each point, in the large extent of country affected, and in the simultaneous action of distinct tribes or sections of tribes. In referring to the outrage which had occurred in Tochi, you informed me on the 17th of June that the Commissioner regarded it as fanatical, and in your letter of the 21st of July you accepted the view that the attack was prearranged, but fuller information has led you to alter this opinion and to attribute it to tribal quarrels. That religious excitement was not the predominant incentive in the Madda Khel rising, may be inferred from the inaction of the Waziri tribes when the news of the attacks of Malakand and Shabkadar reached them. But elsewhere fanaticism principally accounts for the proceedings of the Swatis, Utman Khels, Mohmands, Afridis, Orakzais, and other Pathan tribes. Indeed there appears to be a remarkable unanimity of opinion on the part of your officers along the whole of the disturbed border that the outbreaks generally were fanatical in their origin. The proceedings of the tribes, the express statements of His Highness the Amir, and the correspondence discovered in the course of the subsequent military operations, all point to the same conclusion. Although the first attack on the Malakand was unexpected, still several indications of a religious movement had already attracted the serious notice of your Government. You were aware that Mullas were busily engaged in circulating on the country side two books which had been published in Kabul, of a tone and character that must inevitably have stimulated the fanatical spirit of wild and ignorant tribesmen. From your letter, dated the 14th of July, I learnt that efforts had been persistently made by Mullas, for several months previously, to arouse and combine the tribes, not merely in the Swat country, but also in Tirah and other parts of the Afridi land. Upon ground thus carefully prepared Najam-ud-din, the Adda Mulla, found it easy to work and the letters addressed by him to the Miangul of Swat, and to the Afridi Mulla Sayad Akbar, in the Waran valley, show the range of his preparations and intrigues. That he was also the moving spirit in other parts is evident from the reply made by the Khani Khel section of the Chamkannis, when they stated that they could not refuse to obey the Fakir of Swat or the Adda Mulla. His Highness the Amir, in addressing the Commissioner of Peshawar on the 18th of August last, described Mulla Najam-ud-din as the reputed prophet of the Mohmands and the people of Jalalabad and the mountain districts of Jalalabad, and he added:—"What calamities are there that his disciples have not suffered, and what blood is there that they have not shed by his senseless commands?" In writting to Your Excellency on the following day, His Highness enclosed for your information a proclamation written by

THE ADDA MULLA

to the people of Ningrahar, exaggerating the successes of the tribesmen, and calling upon the Afghans to join in a religious war. So late as the 2nd of September last, the Mulla was endeavouring to rekindle the sparks which had died out in Swat, and was impudently promising external assistance in an early renewal of risings in that part of the country. At one time reference was made to the victories achieved by Mahomedans in Europe, and at another the active intervention of the Amir of Afghanistan was promised by this unscrupulous preacher and his fellow-workers. It is evident that in several places the tribal organisation was powerless to oppose this outbreak of fanatical fervour, and the Maliks were reluctantly forced to follow where the Mullas or the fakirs led.

From the information which has reached me, it is evident that the necessary task of delimiting by marks and pillars, in accordance with the terms of the Durand Convention, the spheres of British and Afghan influence furnished the religious preachers with material for stirring up alarm and jealousy among the tribes, who were thus persuaded to connect the delimitation with ulterior designs upon their independence that were in no way contemplated by your Government. The work of marking out a frontier line through hundreds of miles of wild tribal country could not fail to arouse such suspicions, notwithstanding the scrupulous observance by you of the conditions laid down by Her Majesty's Government in 1894 with a view to avoiding interference with the tribes. I have every reason to believe that your Government has carefully kept within the scope of the operations sanctioned by my predecessor in his Despatch of 24th August, 1894, to enable "you adequately to fulfil your obligations in regard to your own territory and the trade routes which go through it, and to the Amir and to the well-affected amongst the tribesmen themselves." Although it is probable that the steps taken by you to delimitate the frontier under the Kabul Agreement of 1883 gave to the Adda Mulla, and others an opportunity for misrepresenting your policy by associating it with an intention of depriving the tribesmen of their existing independence, I do not think that this necessary work could have been carried out with greater circumspection and caution.

Among other reasons set forth to give some colour of justification for tribal unrest was the recent enhancement of the duty on Kohat salt from 8 annas to Rs. 2 for each Kohati maund. In your letter of the 30th September last you explained to me your domestic reasons for raising the duty to a rate nearly approximating to that fixed for Cis-Indus salt, so as to allow of the abolition of the preventive customs line extending from the north of the Hazara district to the junction of the Indus with the Sutlej. I approved of your action in my Despatch dated 25th of November, 1897, and I have only to add here that although the enhancement of the duty was skilfully used to excite disaffection, I consider that, in the interests of your own subjects, it was justified as a measure of internal policy.

Having followed the course of the risings and discussed their causes, I proceed now to examine the stage which has been reached in the history of our frontier relations with the Pathan tribes, in order that I may indicate the direction which, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government,

OUR FUTURE POLICY

must take. Our frontier relations assume so many varying phases, and include or touch so many interests, both local and imperial, that a comprehensive survey of the objects to be attained is a necessary preliminary to any general enunciation of policy. The duties imposed upon your Government by the advance of British influence and by consequent contact with the territory occupied by Pathan tribes may be roughly classified under three heads,—first, the police and administrative protection to be given to British districts in the immediate vicinity of the tribal country; secondly, the strict exclusion of extraneous interference from the tribal area that has been placed by a formal agreement within the British sphere of political influence; and lastly, the fulfilment of our obligations towards Afghanistan and the safeguarding of the natural frontiers of India.

The events of recent years have necessarily enlarged the area of your responsibilities to British subjects, and the chances of collision with the tribes. Commerce and trade between the tribal country, and British India have grown to larger dimensions, intercourse for all purposes is more frequent, and the extension of cultivation and prosperity on the immediate borderland offers a greater temptation to lawless neighbours and enhances the need for protective measures. A rising which suddenly closes a main artery of commerce, like the Khyber Pass, is not a matter merely affecting your foreign relations; it at once injures the interests of Indian trade. The tribes have learnt in your military service many lessons of war, and they are able to supply themselves with arms of precision and ammunition to a degree quite unknown in former days when blockades and small punitive expeditions sufficed to bring them to terms. Their Mullas travel in India and proceed though India to Mecca, and on their return they propagate rumours and reports as to what is occuring in Europe and India of the widest and most inaccurate character, but always appealing to the fanaticism of their entourage. A significant instance of this was afforded by the letter dated 25th October 1897 which was found in the house of Mulla Sayad Akbar, and which contained the information that "Aden a seaport which was in possession of the British has been taken from them by the Sultan. The Suez Canal through which the British forces could easily reach India in 20 days has also been taken possession of by the Sultan, and has now been granted on lease to Russia. The British forces now require six months to reach India." Moreover, the utterances of British statesmen and of members of Parliament upon questions affecting the status and prospects of Islamism and its rulers are reproduced, distorted, and exaggerated. To these and other causes may be largely attributed the recent combination, under the instigation of their Mullas, of trans-frontier tribes which have hitherto acted disunitedly. Their fighting strength and their power to combine have simultaneously increased of late years. It must also be remembered that sections of these tribes have permanently settled down in the adjacent British districts and as they are always in close intercourse with their fellow-tribesmen across the frontier, they are naturally affected, more or less, by the elements of disquietude and disaffection prevailing from time to time among them. Frequency and facilities of intercommunication have thus drawn together all sections and incitements to Jehad on the common ground of religious fervour have gained adherents, not only from distant parts of the borderland, but even on both sides of the British frontier. To these influences may be attributed the participation of British subjects in the disturbances on and around the Malakand Pass, and even in the Mohmand attack on Shabkadar; and they provide additional and substantial reasons why the state of the tribal country immediately outside our settled territory should have become a matter of much more serious concern than heretofore.

The above observations are almost equally applicable to the second branch of your responsibilities.

DEALINGS WITH THE TRIBES.

For the present I would direct my remarks to that section of tribal territory which is between British territory and Afghanistan, commencing with Waziristan and running up northwards to the Swat river. The character and internal government of the Baluchi tribes controlled from Quetta so differ from those of the northern Pathans that the arrangements working satisfactorily there need not now be reviewed, or criticised, as necessarily forming a foundation upon which to base our action elsewhere. The relations of the northern tribes with your Government vary greatly, graduating from those where a tribe has accepted our protection, as in the Dawari section of the Tochi valley, to the case of a tribe undertaking independent responsibility for specified duties, as in the Khyber Pass. In some cases a light assessment is paid by a tribe and in others it receives subsidies from the Government of India in return for military or police duties. Though the characteristics of the tribes and their normal attitude towards the British Government vary considerably yet there are certain features in our relations with these which are common to all. In the first place, the fear of encroachment or attack upon their territory from Afghanistan has been removed by the Durand Agreement. The influence of fear which formerly led a threatened tribe to seek our help is no longer felt. Nevertheless, the arrangements and the delimitation effected by the Durand Agreement have made the protectorate an accomplished fact, and no interference from outside can be tolerated within the territory now distinctly recognised as belonging to the sphere of British influence. Mr. Fowler, in his Despatch, dated the 24th of August 1894, adverted to this subject, and expressed his opinion that the programme advocated in the minute of dissent appended to the letter from your Government would not meet the necessities of the case, "and that, in the existing state of our relations with Afghanistan and with the tribes, it is essential that your Government should be in a position to maintain, if necessary, an effective control over Waziristan." The Waziri frontier was only one part of the line demarcated under the Durand Convention, and now that the sphere of British influence has been traced along almost the whole Afghan border, your responsibilities in connection with the territory thus delimited cannot be ignored or put on one side. Though the agreement made with the Amir of Afghanistan has relieved your Government from the constant friction which the undefined and debateable land lying between Afghanistan and British India produced between their respective Governments, in other respects it has not been an unmixed benefit, from the suspicions and misgivings it has arroused amongst certain of the tribes as to the ultimate intention of your Government. To gradually allay these doubts should be one of the primary objects of our future action. As communications multiply so the tribes will mix more freely with British subjects; and this intercourse, becoming closer in the course of years, cannot fail to increase our responsibilities on the frontier by drawing the tribesmen out of their highlands into closer contact with their neighbours and with your officers. Whether the risks of collision will have been thereby augmented or diminished, remains, to be seen.

By care and foresight it may be possible to avoid actual conflict, and the effect of frequent intercourse may be to mitigate the lawless and predatory instincts of the hillmen without interfering with the tribal system of self-government.

If your obligations inside your territories and the spere of British influence have been increased, the case is not otherwise in respect to the Amir of Afghanistan and his country. The engagement with His Highness in July 1880, as set forth in the communication from the Marquis of Ripon contained this clause,—"If any Foreign Power should attempt to interfere in Afghanistan, and if such interference should lead to unprovoked aggression on the dominions of Your Highness, in that event the British Government would be prepared to aid you, to such extent and in such manner as may appear to the British Government necessary in repelling it, provided that Your Highness follows unreservedly the advice of the British Government in regard to your external relations." These responsibilities were again confirmed but not extended, when Sir Mortimer Durand concluded the agreement of the 12th of November 1890, and as a proof the increased good will existing between the two Governments, the subsidy of the Amir was at the same time increased by six lakhs. To the obligations thus contracted is added the ever present duty of watching over the frontier passes of the mountains into India, so as to maintain sufficient control over the main routes connecting Afghanistan with India, for the purpose of preventing the establishment of any political influence adverse to your Government in the higher plateaux which within Afghanistan dominate these passes. Frontier questions ranging thus from the daily performance of a policeman's duties to the possible despatch of a large army present so many complications and entanglements that any set of precise instructions would prove to your Government

A SOURCE OF EMBARASSMENT RATHER THAN AN ASSISTANCE.

The call for interference, or even for military help, may arise from different quarters and under conditions wholly distinct. You may be required suddenly to fulfil your duties of protecting your own subjects, as recently at Shankargarh when it was attacked by the Mohmands, or perhaps to discharge your obligations to the Amir. In either of these cases the points attacked or threatened may be few or numerous. You may have to insist upon the stipulated performance of tribal service in a pass, or to punish treachery or attack upon your posts. It is conceivable that under certain circumstances you might have to fulfil all these obligations at one and the same time. It is obvious, therefore, that the steps which may have to be taken by your Government cannot be reduced to a formula, or your procedure mapped out on a pre-arranged plan. The extent of the demand made upon your resources, military and financial, cannot be foreseen until the occasion arises and has had time to devolop itself. Any attempt to lay down a set of uniform rules for your guidance would be apt to defeat the main object of the general policy which Her Majesty's Government desire to pursue, namely, to show that we are as determined to respect the rights of others as we are able to enforce our own.

At the same time, there are

CERTAIN LEADING PRINCIPLES

underlying our frontier policy to which Her Majesty's Government have resolved to adhere, and to which I proceed to invite your attention. The extent and difficulty of this mountainous border render it expedient that posts and cantonments should be limited to those positions only which are indispensible to the fulfilment of the policy just indicated. In my telegram of the 13th of October, I addresed Your Excellency as follows:—"You will agree with me that in present circumstances internal and external, political, and financial no new responsibility should be taken unless absolutely required by actual strategical necessities and the protection of the British-Indian border. I also think that the present opportunity shohld be used for defining our permanent position and policy. Some modification of existing arrangements, especially with a view to concentration of force will no doubt be necessary. As a practical instance of the questions to which I desired to invite your attention, I would refer Your Excellency to my Despatch of the 9th of August 1895, in which I insisted on the very great importance of keeping your interference with the tribes and your outlay of money in Waziristan within the narrowest limits; and to my later Despatch, dated the 8th May 1896, in which, having regard to the extension of your military posts in the Tochi valley, I asked for a statement of your conclusions on "the question whether the maintenance of the Wano cantonment is so necessary as to justify the expenditure." Your Excellency was unable to supply me with this statement before the recent outburst of fanaticism occurred, but my inquiry in respect of the posts occupied in Waziristan is one which should be extended so as to apply to the whole of the affected frontier. The two main objects to be borne in mind were indicated in my telegram of the 13th October, namely, the best possible concentration of your military force so as to enable you to fulfil the several responsibilities to which I have adverted, and the limitation of your interference with the tribes so as to avoid the extension of administrative control over independent tribal territory. I anticipate that the question of the best location of our frontier posts, and the selection of the communications through the borderland which it is most necessary to maintain will require very careful thought, but it is an essential step towards arriving, as far as it is possible to do so, at a clear and well-defined plan upon which to base local arrangements. The experience gained in the past few months has suggested the inference that certain military posts such as Saragheri were not sufficiently defensible, and it is probable that, without altering or diminishing the existing lines of communication, you may wish to modify the past arrangements for their maintenance. In any such modification of existing arrangements I wish to impress upon Your Excellency the advisability of establishing regular troops nowhere except in such posts or localities and under such conditions as will enable them to promptly repel any attacks upon them, and of making the local or tribal levies assume, as far as is possible, the aspect of a police rather than a military force. It will be necessary, in framing these arrangements, that an estimate of the cost of frontier defence, including charges for tribal services, should be prepared and transmited to me, since full regard must be had to financial considerations. It is not sufficient that the measures proposed should be desirable; it is necessary that the gain should be commensurate with the expense.

The second principle upon which stress must be laid is the avoidence of any interference with the tribes which can be avoided with due regard to the interests already set forth. It was for this latter reason that, after full consideration, I was unable to give my consent to the imposition of tribute upon the Afridis and Orakzais. I recognise the force of the arguments used in favour of such a visible assertion of the responsiblities which you have incurred under the Durand Convention. It is not improbable that the regular payment of even a nominal tribute might stregthen the hands of the tribal leaders, the Maliks, against the teachings of their Mullas and against fanatical outbursts. The fear of an enhancement of tribute might at times restrain the tribesmen. But on the other hand it is desirable to avoid giving any countenance to the idea that your Government means to administer the tribal country or to inclose it within your provincial limits. Moreover, I apprehend that the imposition of even a nominal tribute might rankle in the minds of the Pathan tribes, furnish disaffected persons with material for imputing to the British Government designs which it does not contemplate, and above all, might enable the tribes to choose their own time for refusing payment, and thus for openly defying your authority. In such a case the only means of enforcing your demand, besides punitive expeditions and blockades, might be the imposition of direct administrative control, or, in the last resort, annexation of fresh tracts of country. But the extension of your direct administration across the border involves an increase of responsibilities which it has always been our policy to avoid; and annexation would imply a still larger addition to your civil and military establishments, with a very serious and growing burden upon your financial resources. On the other hand, the fear of occupation is undoubtedly a deterrent to the commission of acts of violence, and it may prove an influence on the side of order which should not be wholly thrown aside.

The next point to which I adverted in my telegram of the 13th of October, in connection with the subject of protection, was that of

DISARMAMENT.

I approve entirely of the imposition of terms of peace which require a tribe that has resorted to arms to surrender as large a number of arms as may reasonably be demanded. But any attempt to keep the tribal country, or even one section of it, permanently disarmed, involves serious consequences. In the lawless state of society which prevails across the British administrative frontier, a tribe could not exist without the means of defence. Unless we are prepared to wholly undertake their protection against their neighbours some limit must necessarily be put on their deprivation of the means of self-defence. At the same time, Her Majesty's Government are alive to the importance of the fact disclosed by the recent operations—that the tribes have access to large quantities of arms of precision and ammunition. To control this traffic in arms and munitions of war is an object of the first importance, and I consider that a systematic inquiry as to the sources of supply whether from your arsenals and factories or by means of illicit importation into India, should be instituted. I have dealt in a separate communication with one part of this subject. I have only to add here that whenever the trade routes to Afghanistan are reopened and the export of arms and ammunition for His Highness the Amir is resumed special arrangements should be made to keep an account of the class of arms exported, with a view to future identification should occasion arise, and to prevent any of them passing into the hands of the tribes en route.

The maintenance of the Khyber Pass as a safe artery of communication and of trade is an essential measure, whether viewed from the standpoint of your obligations to the Amir, or from that of the protecsion of British subjects. It may be that, as a military route, others may be preferred to this pass but under any circumstances the retention of an effective control over the Khyber is essetial; and accordingly, in your letter of the 4th of October, addressed to General Sir William Lockhart, you desired him to announce to the Afridis your intention to re-open the pass in such manner as you might consider most desirable. I approved of this intimation, and on the 3rd of November I authorised your consideration of any scheme for improving or realigning the present road, provided that any changes of importance should be reported to me. I have not yet received your report, but whilst I agree that the arrangements which have hitherto subsisted with the tribesmen have been cancelled by their own violent breach of them, I trust that it may still be possible to give the Afridis some share in your new scheme and thus to enlist their good-will and assistance in the future protection of the road. But I do not consider that your Government is bound in any way by the engagements which the Afridis so deliberately broke. Whilst Her Majesty's Government therefore adhere to the general policy of avoiding interference with the independent tribal organisations or with the domestic affairs of the Afridis, the safety of the pass must be the paramount consideration in any reconstruction of your arrangements with the tribe.

THE MARCH OF EVENTS

in Central Asia and Afghanistan and the recent occurrences along our borders have tended to elucidate the problem to be solved. Facts have taken the place of surmise and successive engagements or assurances have defined the legitimate spheres and responsibilities of the Governments interested. The recent outbreak of fanaticism, in response to the propaganda of the Mullas has revealed a source of danger deeper rooted and wider spread than was suspected, whilst on the other hand the leniency of the terms of submission imposed upon the recalcitrant tribes, and the manifest reluctance of your Government to interfere with their independence or customs of self-government, cannot fail to gradually allay any suspicion they might previously have entertained of the intentions of the Indian Government. The immediate difficulty to be dealt with is not so much associated with apprehension of interference from without, as with that of restlessness within the area of our influence, Your Excellency will doubtless give full weight to this change in the situation, and devote your foremost attention to that portion of the question which has thus prominently asserted itself.

I desire in conclusion to express on the part of Her Majesty's Government their high approval of the manner in which your Excellency's Government has met an arduous crisis and of the success which has attended the various military operations conducted on the North-West frontier under conditions of extreme difficulty, upon which a separate communication will be made to you. Not only was the rising one of unprecedented extent and violence which, moreover, occurred at the most trying season of the year, but your resources were already taxed to the utmost by the necessity for carrying on at the same time a campaign against widespread famine in India, and for dealing with the plague which had appeared in several parts of the empire. The contingency that frontier disturbances may arise at a time when attention is being devoted to other important affairs must always have a certain weight in balancing the considerations which should determine your policy in that quarter. It adds weight to the conclusion that no new responsibility should be undertaken unless absolutely required by actual strategical necessities and the protection of the Indian border.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 21ST OF FEBRUARY, 1898.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly in Sind, the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana, and at Jubulpore, Raipur, Nagpur, Bangalore, Masulipatam, Madras, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, and has been steady or has changed only slightly over the rest of the country. The distribution continues to be somewhat irregular, and the baric gradients are slight. Wind are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Bombay, 12 at Malegaon, and 10 at Bhuj. The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is below the mean of the season in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 99° at Trichinopoly and the lowest 41° at Lahore. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the sky is cloudy at Madras. A few drops of rain have fallen at Cochin. Pressure is abnormally very low over nearly the whole country, but the weather is generally fine and settled.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEB. 21.

Monday.—The barometer has fallen very slightly over parts of Gujarat, Khandesh and the Bombay, Deccan, but has risen elsewhere. The rise has been brisk to rapid over Burma, the bay and Northern India. A large area of uniform and relatively high pressure now covers north-western and central India and the general conditions of pressure are advancing towards the normal. There is, however, a shallow depression over central Burma and another small depression is advancing eastward through Gujarat. Wind is still westerly down the Gangetic plain and northerly over the bay area, but elsewhere light variable winds and calms are reported. The temperature has fallen over Burma, Bengal, Assam and Madras and risen elsewhere. The mean temperature exceeds the normal only at Jacobabad and over the south of the peninsula, being low for the time of year in all other places. The deficiency is very large in Bengal, North West Provinces and central provinces Very light rain is reported from Sibsagar, Diamond Island and Cochin.

THE following story is told of a Yorkshireman who was wounded during the retirement from Skin Kamar. He was shot through both legs and dropped in a heap. A couple of men pressed forward to raise, him, and in spite of the situation and the pain, his face widened into a smile as he said, "Sergeant, fetch along those blooming pipes, and I'll play 'em 'The Cock o' the North!'"

THE Egyptian Government have agreed to sell to the firm of Allen, Anderson, and Co. the fleet of Khedivieh steamers, eleven in number, a large floating dock at Alexandria, and workshops and warehouses at Alexandria and Suez, for £150,000. The purchasers engage to construct a graving dock at Alexandria at an estimated cost of £80,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH, ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the Society was held on Thursday the 17th instant, Dr. P. Peterson, President, in the Chair. There were also present:—Dr. J. Gerson daCunha, Mr. K. R. Kama, Mrs. Pechey-Phipson M. D., Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Messrs. A. M. T. Jackson, H. R. H. Wilkinson, S. T. Bhandare, J. S. Sansgiri, Rev. R. Scott, Rev. J. A. Abbott, and Rev. R. M. Gray, Honorary Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The President read extracts from a paper on Nripatunga's Kavirajamarga, contributed by Mr. K. B. Pathak, B. A.

The following is an abstract of the paper:—The Kavirajamaraga is the oldest Kanada work that has yet been discovered. It was little known to the public before its introduction to Oriental scholars by Mr. Rice in his paper contributed to the journal of the R. A. Society. It was held in high esteem as an authority on Alankara in ancient times, and is alluded to in the Kavijavalokara and other works. Its antiquity is further supported by archaisms found in it.

From the expressions occurring in the work it is manifest that Nripatunga composed, that he had the titles of Amoghavarsha and Atisayadhavala and that he was a paramount sovereign. His writing in Kanada show that the Karnataka formed part of his dominions, and his praise of Jina indicates his religious opinions. All these facts help to identify him with the Rashtrakuta Emperor Nripatunga or Amoghavarsha I.

The title of the work *Kaviraja marga* is explained by the expression *Nripatunga-deva-marga* frequently employed in it. It is means the paths indicated by the King of poets who is no other than Nripatunga himself.

As already pointed out, Nripatunga better known as Amoghavarsha I, belonged to the Rashtrakata dynasty which for more than two centuries ruled with splendour over the Karnataka and Maharashtra. This dynasty was first raised to power and prosperity by Dantidurga, who defeated the Chalukya King Kirtivarma II. Dr. Fleet says that Dantidurga "seems to have ultimately made himself unpopular and to have been deposed" by his uncle Krishnaraja I. But this view is refuted by an inscription of Amoghavarsha III., according to which Dantidurga left sons who proved incompetent to sway the sceptre. They were consequently superseded by Krishnaraja I., who was also called Subhatunga. Krishnaraja was succeeded by his son Govind II., also known as Vallabha, who reigned for a short time. After him his younger brother Nirupuma Dhruva assumed the sceptre of the Rashtra Kuta empire. His son and successor was Govinda III. From him the sceptre passed to his son Nirpatunga, who ascended the throne in Shaka 737, and who wrote the *Kavirajamarga*.

The Rashtra Kutas were munificent patrons of learning, which accounts for the numerous allusions to them in the literature of the Karnataka. From the historical evidence adduced in the paper it can be safely concluded that the Rashtra Kutas, belonged to the same caste as Shivaji, who founded the Maratha empire in later times.

Nripatunga was not only a liberal patron of letters but is also known as a Sanskrit author. The concluding verse of a small Jain work, entitled Prasnottara-ratna-mala owns Amoghavarsha as its author This work is attributed to several writers, but, its royal authorship is confirmed by a Thibetan translation of it discovered by Schiefner in which the author is represented to have been a king, and his Thibetan name as re-translated into Sanskrit by the same scholar is Amoghodaya, which obviously stands for Amoghavarsha. This work was composed between Shaka 727-799.

The *Kavirajamarga* was composed between Shaka 737 and Shaka 797, and is therefore the earliest Kanada poem that has come to light, and, in consequence, of special interest both to the student of the Kanada language and the historian of Indian literature. It is divided into three parts. The first treats of faults in poetry, the second deals with Shabdalankaras, and the third discusses Arthalankaras. The introductory remarks are invaluable as throwing interesting light on the early history of the Kanada language, and mentioning a number of important writers. The region in which the language was spoken appears to have extended from the Kaveri as far as the Godaveri, and includes a considerable part of what is now regarded as a purely Maratha country At the present day, however, Kanada is spoken only in the Southern districts of the Bombay Presidency, Belgaum, Bijapore, Dharwar, and North Kanara. Kolhapore is considered a purely Marathi District; with the exception of a few Jains and Lingayats, the people at Kolhapore speak Marathi which is also the official language of the place. But this was not the case in ancient times is abundantly proved by the Kanada inscriptions in the temple of Mahaluxmi situated in the heart of the town. Again almost all the MSS. in the Jain Matha at Kolhapore, containing the richest collection of Digambar Jain works in Southern India, are written in Kanada characters, and the illustrious Kanada author, Gunavarma finished one of his works, named Udyogasara, at Kolhapore, Local names in the Kolhapore territory are also Kanada, and the head of the Lakshmisena Matha at Kolhapore to this day issues his circulars in Kanada to his disciples in the Karnatakaprant, which is identical with the Satara District. The town and district of Sholapore, also contains numerous Kanada inscriptions. From this facts it is evident that in the ninth century Kanada was spoken over a considerable part of the Maratha country, and that it has had to yield its place to the Marathi idiom since the rise of the Maratha Empire.

As to the light the *Kavirajamarga* throws on the history of Sanskrit literature, it may be mentioned that Bana's two works, *Harshacharitra* and *Kadambar*, are extrolled as masterpieces of Sanskrit prose and the best Sanskrit poets whose works were most popular in the time of Nripatunga, appear to be *Gunasuri Narayana, Bharavi Kalidas* and *Magha*.

The paper concludes with critical remarks in reference to the interesting glimpses the work affords of the religious condition of the people during the Rashtrakuta era.

On the motion of the President a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Pathak for the valuable paper he had contributed to the Society.

THE TRIAL OF DAMODHAR CHAPEKAR.

AN Anglo Indian Official writes to the *Globe*:—It is satisfactory to learn that the trial of Damodhar Chapekar for the part he took in the murder of Messrs. Rand and Ayerst at Poona on the Jubilee night has resulted in conviction. The confession made by him soon after his arrest, and repeated on at least one other occasion, although at the last moment withdrawn, must have contributed to this result, for it was on each occassion recorded with all the precautions prescribed by law for ensuring that a prisoner making such a statement shall not be under any compulsion or external influence. As regards the fact immediately connected with the murder and the preparations for it, the prisoner's story has been in some degree corroborated.

But the inducements and motives which excited the prisoner's passions to the point of murder were not stated with sufficient completeness to satisfy the moderately critical mind. This defect, however, may be supplied with tolerable certainty by referring to the movements which have disturbed the internal peace of India in recent years. These years have been marked by a recurrence of riots at short intervals, showing that some disturbing force was constantly at work. None of these riots appears to have been spontaneous. No chance incident accounts for any one of them. On the contrary, they all showed sings of direction and method. Before 1893 there were long intervals of peace between occurrences of this kind. Since that year the periods of calm are to be reckoned by months or weeks only. The five years since that mentioned above have been marked by the Hindoo agitation for the protection of kine which spread through the length and breadth of the land. The kine question was an old sore in some parts of India, but the new propaganda irritated it, and brought on the riots an the North-West Provinces.

In the South of India this agitation, for various reasons, failed to catch on. The question of processional music past the mosques was then fomented, with the result that Mussulman and Hindoo were brought to regard one another as bitter enemies, though for scores of years, and even centuries, their religions had never given cause for serious quarrel. Both religions, it may be remarked, are tolerant enough. The riots were sternly repressed by Government, who showed, moreover, that they understood to which party the blame belonged. The movement was played out, and a new one promptly took its place. This is the Sivaji cult, the origin and history of which can be traced with accuracy. The third celebration of the appointed anniversary of the hero Sivaji was made the occasion for inflamatory speeches by Brahmin professors and news-writers. A doctrine of political murder was preached. The text was the murder of Afzul Khan by Sivaji, and the speakers used every possible argument in justification of the treacherous deed.

Many of the native papers adopted the same tone in writing of this event. The air was full of murderous thought and language. The plague operations, which no doubt were unpopular and an offence to the people, were next turned to the uses of the agitators, who, however, overreached themselves in the matter of the memorial with the forged signatures and Gokhale's false accusations. In view of all these facts, may it not be asked with perfect fairness whether there is not good ground for regarding Chapekar's confession, so far as it relates to his motives and abettors, as only a very small part of the truth, and whether the recent riot with murder at Sinnar is not the work of the same disturbing cause which has been in such persistent operation for the last five years at least.

HER MAJESTY'S ship Brisk, of the East India squadron, is about to be relieved by a sistership, the Racoon.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8 No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken. Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old Bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

DOWN QUILTS, best quality, for the Cold Season, and for Travellers, from Rs. 20.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. C. Agelasto's Valuable Furniture, Gent's Saddle by Dunnett, etc., at Highfield Ridge, Malabar Hill, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD should keep ready at hand a Jar of BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured from fresh Fruit only by THOMSON TAYLOR. Is the best remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NEWEST FRENCH CAMBRICS for Ladies' Shirt Blouses, large choice, at 12 As. per yard. —ASQUITH and LORD, Bombay.

ENLARGEMENTS—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen Empress of India, are prepared to undertake orders for making Bromide permanent enlargements from any Size of photograph however old and faded to Life-size most artistically and highly finished in Black and White or Water Colours. Prices and full particulars on application to the MANAGER, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

EXAMINATION IN MUSIC. The next Examination at the Bombay Centre in connection with Trinity College, London, for diplomas, will be held as follows:—Musical knowledge (Theory), Examinations June 4th. Instrumental and Vocal, October Fees: Musical knowledge (Theory), Rs. 5-0, Rs. 6-8, and Rs. 9-0. Local Secretary Mr. Seymour Dove, care of SOUNDY and Co., Ld., from whom all particulars may be had.

RECEIVED, round 9 Inch. Dial 8-day French Clocks, goes in any position, suitable for Halls, Offices and Drawing Rooms, Rs. 30, and Rs. 40, with 5 years' guarantee.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED by a Joint Stock Company several experienced TRAVELLERS with knowledge of Mofussil Clubs and Messes. Apply stating experience and terms and enclosing testimonials to "M. B.," care of this Paper.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-1-0, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-0, per case, at Bandra.

LONAULI.—BUNGALOW TO LET. Eight Rooms, Upper Storey, extensive grounds. For particulars apply "L," care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CLIFTON, BRISTOL.—A FURNISHED HOUSE, TO LET, at Clifton, from the end of April, for six or twelve months, 3½ guineas a week. Full particulars and photo at Messrs. THOMAS COOK and SON'S OFFICE, Bombay.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is a very Comfortable and most pleasantly and centrally situated, European Hotel on the Hill. It contains several detached Bungalows, suitable for Families, all Home Comforts provided. Rooms Clean, Bright, Airy and Commodious. Terms Moderate. Matheran has been entirely free from Plague.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR. Most Centrally situated and on the Healthiest locality of the Hill. Away from Public Latrines and Native huts. Rooms bright and clean. Cuisine Excellent. Tariff moderate. Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97. Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98:—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

SINGER'S VIBRATING SHUTTLE MACHINE is the Machine of the day. The best for Family use with all the latest improvements. No cogs, most easy, and light-running, with self-setting needle. Apply The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & CO.—The original and only firm that SUPPLIES thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class DOMESTIC SERVANTS, patronized by the Officers of the service as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, care of STEFFENAUER and Co., No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Fee, Rs. 2, each servant.

CAMPHOR TAR—A Combination of Camphor, Eucalyptus and Coal Tar. A powerful Disinfectant Deodoriser, and Insect-Destroyer. 2 Annas packet, Re. 1-4 doz.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, Fort, Bombay.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Millners, Chubb's, Lords, Nagur's, & Co.'s Detector Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c, Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL is by far the best European Hotel on the Hill, occupying the Coolest and the Highest position. Nearest to Gymkhana, Church, &c.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ACCOUNTANCY EXAMINATION of the London Civil Service and University College. Office Members and Collegians specially prepared for this. Passing guaranteed. European Supervisors. Apply to "B. B.," care of this paper.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
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TOWN HALL.
THE FOURTH OF THE SERIES OF
AFTERNOON CONCERTS
Under the management of
H. E. LADY SANDHURST.
TO-DAY, TUESDAY, 22ND FEBRUARY,
COMMENCING AT 5-30 P.M.
PROGRAMME.

1 Selection..........Romeo and Juliet..........Gounod.
H. E. The Governor's String Band.
2 Song..........For all Eternity..........Mascheroni.
MADAM LILY HOWARD.
(Violin Obligato Madame Koenig.)
3 Violin Solo..........Fantasia Caprice..........Vieuxtemps and Orchestra
MADAME KOENIG.
4 Song..........Blow, Blow, thou winter wind..........Sarjeant.
MR. NICHOLSON.
5 Song..........When the heart is young. Dudley Buck.
MADAM LILY HOWARD.
6 Idyll..........Waldesflustern..........Czibulka.
H. E. The Governor's String Band.

PIANOFORTE BY
CARL RONISCH DRESDEN.
Reserved Seats.......... Rs. 2
Unreserved.......... " 1
PLAN AT SOUNDY AND CO.
The FIFTH CONCERT will be on 8th MARCH.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE STUTTGART

Are the only PIANOFORTES of that name, which have a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

The best Piano for the Climate of India.

Have been in use in India over 50 years.

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PIANOS !! PIANOS !!!
NEW AND SECONDHAND IRONFRAMED
COTTAGE AND SQUARE PIANOS.
From Rs. 250 to Rs. 700. Trial solicited.
PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
Opposite Charni Road Station, Queen's Road.

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WATCHES
SILVER AND GOLD
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS,
BY JOHN JONES.
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BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
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NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT,
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.
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27, HUMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
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CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.
AN APPEAL.

THE most acute distress and want are now prevailing in the city owing to the ravages of the plague.

In many instances all the bread-winners of families have been cut off and only helpless women and little children remain. The effects of the plague from this point of view are far more disastrous than those of famine.

A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing, as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be supervised by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Leask, in consultation with the Commissioner.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes, walk of Kurhaus, Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families. Summer or Winter season.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
PRICE.......................... Rs.
Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 21.

WITH no further news through Reuter to hand since that reported under Saturday's date, we append our usual weekly comparative statement of the movements of Cotton:—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Week's Receipts	187,000	81,000	108,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom	57,000	59,000	51,000
" " Continent	104,000	26,000	50,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	7,118,000	5,8[illegible]5,000	4,33[illegible]
" exports to U. K. do.	3,730,000	2,[illegible]	1,48[illegible]
" " to Continent do.	4,157,000	1,978,000	1,614,000
" Stock in the Ports	1,230,000	951,000	857,0[illegible]

Total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 18th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Total supply of all kinds	4,6[illegible]0,000	4,051,120	3,96[illegible],920
" " Surats	76,000	1[illegible]8,[illegible]60	27[illegible],43[illegible]

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Stock in Liverpool	1,168,000	1,384,490	1,[illegible]24,[illegible]5
" London	3,000	9,500	6,000
American Afloat	240,000	182,500	200,000
East Indian	2,000	9,000	18,000
Total	1,413,000	1,585,490	1,348,150
Price of Middling-Americans	3 11-32d.	3 29-32d.	4 1-2d.
" Good Dholleras	2 7-8d.	3 11-32d.	3 5-8d.
Difference	15-32d.	9-16d.	7-8d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	2,83,149
" " Branches	Dec.	"	7,35,182
Other "	Dec.	"	8,21,143
Government Securities	Inc.	"	96,499
Other authorised "			unchanged.
Loans	Inc.	"	5,55,148
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc.	"	2,98,595
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	1,38,720
Cash	Dec.	"	20,34,546

A marked improvement is shown to-day by the Bank of Bombay's return in the demand for Money for trade requirements, and whereas the Cash Balance decreased last week by over 20¾ lakhs, at some 67½ lakhs, in the week preceding the decrease was 5 1-4 lakhs, at 87¾ lakhs. From Private Deposits withdrawals to the extent of 8¼ lakhs took place, and from Public Deposits at the Branches to the extent of 7¼ lakhs. On the other hand, there were additions amounting to 2 3-4 lakhs to Public Deposits at the Head Office; 5 1-2 lakhs to Loans; to nearly 3 lakhs to Bills Discounted and Purchased; and to 1 1-4 lakh to Balances with other Banks. In Government Securities there was an increase of Rs. 96,499.

COTTON is a quiet market, with a small business passing, and prices Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower. For "Good" Broach Rs. 169 per candy is quoted for March delivery; for "Fully Good" Bengal, Rs. 136 for March; "Good" Bhownugger, Rs. 155 for May. Exporters to-day bought 300 bales, and the Mills 1,050 bales; total, 1,350 bales.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday, were as follows:—

Cotton	7,817	bales.
Wheat	568	cwts.
Linseed	2,747	"
Rapeseed	1,765	"
Gingellyseed	6,267	"
Castorseed	1,415	"

FREIGHTS.—The market is steady, and lines have been done for Dunkrik at 16s. 6d. per ton, ready, and for Havre at 16s. 6d. to 17d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened firm in tone at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. The enquiry for Bank Paper was limited, and business was reported at 1s 3 31-32d.; Merchants' Bills were also reported placed to some extent at 1s. 4 3-32d. Later on Calcutta quotations coming firmer at 1s. 4d. for Telegraphic, rates here hardened 1-32d. all round, closing firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 3 31-32d.	per Rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 3 31-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4 1-32d.	"
Credits	do.	1s. 4 5-32d.	"
Francs	do.	1·70	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Quotations are given at 96 13-16 for Cash for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 96 7-8 for the Settlement; 3 per Cents are nominal.

SHARES are neglected and unchanged.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 18th February, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 12th February, 1898:—

	Feb. 12. Rs.	Feb. 18. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	65,00,000	65,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	49,88,083	52,71,232
Do. do. at Branches	29,99,220	22,64,038
Other Deposits	2,50,29,191	2,42,08,048
Post Bills	4,210	4,210
Credits, undrawn	12,02,384	10,30,930
Rs.	5,07,23,088	4,92,78,458
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,05,86,885	1,06,83,384
Other authorised Securities	37,22,807	37,22,807
Credits, on Govt, and other authorised Securities	57,83,221	52,84,107
Loans do. do. do.	1,41,04,246	1,46,59,391
Bills Discounted and purchased	69,40,126	72,38,721
Dead Stock	4,15,326	4,15,326
Stamps and Stationery	29,392	29,460
Bullion	2,08,770	2,08,770
Balances with other Banks	1,50,538	2,89,258
Cash	87,81,777	67,47,231
Rs.	5,07,23,08	4,92,78,458

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nurani, 2,870 tons, Captain J L Leftwich, cleared yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and Mr P H Lacon as a passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Culna, 1,468 tons, Captain T Kerr, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon (6th February) brought a cargo of timber and Mr E Deasey as a passenger.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Mohammudi, 1,252 tons, Captain A Erikson, arrived in harbour yesterdry from Jedda (12th February) via Aden, with a general cargo, and 7 deck passengers.

THE s s Aphrodite, 2,568 tons, Captain J Morgan, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Barry (22nd January) with a cargo of 5,616 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to the P and O Company.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Paterson, Mr H W Marshall, Mr B Feiddos, Colonel H D Hutchinson, Mr Sorabjee Limjee Panday, Miss L Smith, and 65 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain F W Packham, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Busreh, (8th February) via Karachi, with a general cargo, 101 cases opium and the following Passengers:—Mr R Corbett, and 10 deck. During the voyage she experienced very strong N W and westerly gales.

THE ship Dynomene, 1,809 tons, Captain J Snodden, which arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from New York, (29th October), brought a cargo of 75,080 cases of kerosine oil, and 600 barrels of lubricating oil. She experienced heavy weather shortly after leaving the first port, then fine weather until running the Eastling down, when she met several severe gales. The vessel is consigned to the standard oil Company.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Nevasa, 1,945 tons, Captain A. S. Haustoun, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. A. M. Archibald, Mr. and Mrs. K. Cowasjee Dinshaw, and child, Mr. B. Smith, Mr. T C Byrne, Mr and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Piper, Mr Beattie, Mr March Mr. Lendberg Mr Stable, Mr Beale, Mr. Kadkin, Mr Binneche, Mr Campbell, Mr Jackson and 400 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Kilwa s	Packham	Busreh, Feb 8
20	Imperator s	Nicolich	Trieste, Feb 3
21	Aphrodite s	Morgan	Barry, Jan 22
	R I M S Canning	Rose	Karachi, Feb 18

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Safari s	Kiene	Zanzibar, &c
	Juba s	Wilson	Zanzibar, &c
	Nevasa s	Houstoun	Zanzibar, &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Kola, Livingstone, for Karachi, &c
" Nurani, Leftwich, for Calcutta, &c

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Imperator, for Trieste, &c
" Orion, for China
" Conch, for Genoa and Marseilles

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

TATA—BHABHA—February 14, at Esplanade House, Bombay, Dorab J. Tata, eldest son of Jamsetjee N. Tata, Esq., to Meherbai, only daughter of H. J. Bhabha, Esq., M.A., Inspector-General of Education, Mysore.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MALET—February 15, at Ootacamund, the wife of A A G Malet, Executive Engineer, P W D, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CAVE—BAYLISS—February 17, at the Howrah Cutcherry, by F W Duke, Esq, I C S, District Magistrate, George Herbert Cave, son of George J Cave, of Windsor, Berks, to Catherine Bayliss, daughter of Samuel Bayliss, Redditch, Worcestershire.

DEATH.

KANTZOW—February 14, at the Station Hospital, Bareilly, of enteric fever, contracted on service, Sydney Ives de Kantzow, Lieutenant, 2nd Battalion, Derbyshire Regiment, aged 25 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1898.

"THE Citizen of India" is the modest but taking title of a little volume written by Mr. W. Lee-Warner and published by Macmillan and Co., the purpose of which is to place before the Indian schoolboy, and even some of his seniors, a few simple facts about the land in which they live. It has seemed to the author, who was formerly acting Director of Public Instruction in Berar and in Bombay, and a member of the Education Commission, that it would be a good thing to teach the future citizens of India the alphabet of their rights and duties, and enable each of them to understand how he is governed and what is expected of him; what becomes of the taxes he pays; who keeps the robber from his door, and helps him against plague or famine. An incident related in the twelfth chapter, on the forces of education, might very well serve as an allegory of the divergencies of the standpoints from which the work of the British Raj in this country may be viewed. While the author was travelling from Poona to Bombay by railway, not many years since, the train was brought up by a breach of the line caused by floods near Thana. A discussion was going on as to the respective merits of different departments of British administration. A Brahmin maintained that the system of public instruction, and above all the higher education, had done more for India than any other measure of Government. A Parsee lawyer demurred to that, and argued that British justice was of more value than all the universities, colleges, and schools put together. The Brahmin found an argument in the coincidence that while suppressing the Mutiny the Government found time and money to establish the first Indian University. The lawyer was more impressed with the manner in which all officials, from the Viceroy down, bowed to a decree of the High Court, though the judges have to rely on the Government to give effect to orders opposed to its wishes and policy. By this time an engine passed, drawing trucks filled with workmen, tools, and a big crane, all in charge of a European engineer. A Mahomedan passenger cried: "There! Look at that; the strongest claim the British have upon the people of this country is their power of organisation and resource. The rains breached the line this morning, and within a few hours an army of workmen is on the way to restore the line, under an officer who knows what has to be done and will show them how to do it. The public works of India are the best school in the country!"

That Mahomedan listener was evidently a man of observation and common-sense; he held his tongue until he could clench the argument by a practical illustration. He was perhaps right in his general conclusion; but the Brahmin and the Parsee man-of-law were not far wrong. Modern civilisation—if we may be permitted to borrow a metaphor from Mr. Chamberlain—is a blend of many rare vintages. Public works could not be carried out satisfactorily on any considerable scale without that higher education which the Brahmin valued above everything; and without the protection of the law, universities and public works would become the prey of the spoiler. The moral Mr. Lee-Warner derived apparently from the discussion was that India would be in a bad way if her people could only get knowledge in the schools. For he immediately proceeds to show that out of a population of nearly three hundred millions only four million children of both sexes are at school, and that of every hundred children only eighty-seven ever enter such a building. But people learn much without going to school. If they keep their eyes open, they can learn a good deal from seeing what every department of Government is doing for good, as our author naturally holds, or for ill, as Sir William Wedderburn and his friends maintain. For good or ill there is a big army that keeps invaders out of the country and prevents unscrupulous adventurers like Nadir Shah from sacking Indian cities and massacring their inhabitants for a week on end. The soldiers and police prevent the wild Pindaree from careering through the Peninsula and pillaging and murdering as he went along with entire impunity till a certain Governor-General put an end to his raids. There is a police thana within reach of every man at which protection can be obtained against the dacoit or the house-breaker. There are railways to carry him or his neighbours a week's journey in a few hours for a few annas. For half-an-anna or less he can get a message taken to the other side of India to brother or sister, son or daughter, and get an answer without delay or trouble of any kind. Then there are lightning messages sent on wires, annihilating time and distance more effectually and at far less cost than the most potent magician could manage to do it. Mr. Lee-Warner goes even further than the Parsee barrister, and holds that the Indian Penal Code is in itself an education; though the majority of people have no personal acquaintance with it, everyone knows that there is a court in which he can get redress for any injury done him by another. What is more, there is a gradation of courts, and if a man fails to get justice in one he can appeal to another. It is known also that every man, whatever his race, creed or class, is subject to law and can be made answerable to the courts.

In one revolving year between two and three million suits are before the courts, and nearly two millions brought to trial, and that hosts of witnesses, friends, and others are present as well as jurors and assessors, "who see for themselves the cool and impartial manner in which the trials were conducted." This species of education is brought home to a good many. It would be worth inquiring how the proceedings of our courts really affect the minds and imagination of the people. Is this particular educative influence really as potent as the author of the Citizen of India naturally and reasonably thinks it ought to be? A writer in *Blackwood* describes a scene of which he was a witness in the Court-house at Singapore. A batch of pirates were condemned to death on evidence which the European Judge in passing sentence pronounced to be clear as to their guilt. He directed the interpreter to inform the prisoners of what he had said: this was done by yelling into the ears of the terrified prisoners: "You wretches! you scoundrels! The Judge says: You are all to be beheaded to-morrow!" The Judge was indignant at this shocking disregard of the decencies of humanity. The Chinese audience broke out into applause, exclaiming "Tiger Majesty!" The brutal brevity of the interpreter impressed them far more favourably than the solemn sentence of the judge. The wisdom of Solomon was shown by the promptitude with which he called in the executioner to cut the disputed child in two and give half to each of the claimants. A European judge would have listened to the perjury of dozens of witnesses and their cross-examination by contending counsel before summing up the evidence and leaving the jury to come to a decision as to which were lying. According to our notions the jury system is the better not only in itself, but in its educational influence on an Oriental population. But it was not the method that commended itself to Solomon. Still, when all is said, the fact remains that India is undergoing a process of education outside schools and universities which must have an immense influence on the ideas and eventually on the daily life of the vast and varied populations dwelling together in this continent under the protection of the British power. Mr. Lee-Warner has brought together in very moderate compass the multiform aspects of this formative process. This unpretending little volume is of no less interest to the Citizen of the World than to the Citizen of India.

THE Commission appointed to formulate for future guidance the experience of the Famine of 1896-97, will soon have completed its enquiries regarding Bengal, the North-West Provinces, and the Central Provinces, and is expected to commence at an early date its enquiries regarding relief in the Bombay Presidency. Its sittings will extend over eight or ten days, after which the Commissioners will proceed to Madras. The witnesses are to include all the senior officers not now on leave who were in charge of the affected districts of the Bombay Presidency during the course of the campaign, several officers of the Public Works Department, and other Government servants. But the enquiry will by no means be confined to the elucidation of official opinion and experience. To begin with several missionaries have been asked to attend to give a report of their work in connection with famine relief, and their views as to the measures taken by the State to keep the people from starvation. The missionaries are independent observers, whose criticisms are not influenced by the desire to make any sort of political capital out of defects, supposed or real, that may have existed in the State plan of campaign. They were co-workers with Government in the task of mitigating distress, and if they approach the question with any bias at all it is on the side of a generous treatment of the afflicted poor, and not on that of the rate-payer. The Government, of course, have to hold the balance carefully between undue rigidity in demanding a return in labour for the relief afforded on the one hand, and extravagance on the other. In the words of the reference to the Commission, success is judged "primarily with regard to the relief of distress and the saving of human life, and secondarily with regard to economy." When there are four millions of mouths to feed, the addition of only a very small item to the allowances for each worker and dependent would mean a great additional burden on the tax-payer. This being so, it is satisfactory to learn that missionary workers in this Presidency and indeed in all the lately affected parts of India, although approaching the question from a more purely humanitarian standpoint than Government, express the highest opinion of the State operations. For instance, the Central Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in India and Malaysia have placed on record, and sent to the Viceroy and to all the local administrations concerned, "a thankful recognition of unselfish devotion to the interests of the Indian people which the Indian Government has shown in its heroic efforts to save the people from starvation by famine." The Conference further expressed their "gratitude to Almighty God that in his Providence the millions of this great Empire have been placed under the care of a Government so wise, so courageous, and so humane." Another class of evidence that will probably be taken may not perhaps be so eulogistic as that of missionaries, but it will at least serve to remind Government that the official and eulogistic standpoint is not the only one from which the recent work of famine relief can be viewed. It is as well that Government should know the opinions of public bodies like the Presidency Association, which was at considerable pains to learn through its agents at first hand what was taking place both within and without relief camps. Such opinions coming from politicians, many of whom believe they could show to Government a more excellent way of dealing with famine, if not of preventing it altogether, will gain in value from the circumstance that they will be uttered before Commissioners whose acquaintance with the problems in hand will enable them to sift by cross-examination the facts upon which such inferences are based.

THE paper by Mr. Chotalal Sewkaram, a high official of the Cutch State, on Revival and Reform, recently given in our columns in three instalments, may be regarded as a valuable indication of the trend of opinion on the part of many Hindu thinkers who, while not prepared to accept all the views on social reform in the community which are eloquently advocated by Mr. Justice Ranade, are yet deeply conscious of the need of so remodelling the Hindu social polity as to better adapt it to the requirements of the age. Mr. Chotalal perceives that the resolutions of the annual Social Conference and the speeches made there will be of little avail unless followed up by practical measures, and it is principally to point out what directions these measures should take that he has penned his monograph. He urges that the guiding principle in the task should not be to divorce the people from the religious system handed down to them from immemorial times, but to eliminate from that system the accretions of superstition and minute ritual by which it is encumbered. This view will doubtless commend itself to Hindu thinkers. Mr. Chotalal rightly puts into the foreground of the essential requisites to solid reform the education of women. This subject has been taken in hand by Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, and the schemes propounded by that able statesman will no doubt be definitely taken up when the city of Bombay emerges from the epidemic which has hitherto necessarily absorbed so large a share of public attention. The delay which has unavoidably arisen in bringing his proposals before the general public has given time for further enquiry and consultation with co-workers in the cause of which we may be sure Mr. Manibhai has taken advantage. We are glad to see that Mr. Chotalal is strongly impressed with the importance of the diffusion of elementary education among the masses as a lever in the regeneration of the Hindu social system on such questions as widow remarriage; the existing obstacles to foreign travel, the evils resulting from infant marriages, and the elevation of low-castes. Mr. Chotalal speaks with a zeal and courage tempered by the knowledge that progress had better be slow and sure than hurried and unreal. His paper deserves close attention from the ever growing number of educated Hindus who are conscious of the impediments to the progress of the race underlying the Hindu social polity while it remains unreformed.

SOME time ago we drew attention to the agitation which had been commenced at home with a view to securing an increase of numerical strength in the standing Army. According to yesterday's telegram, the agitation has had the desired effect, and close on seventeen thousand men, including 286 officers, are to be added to the rolls. This step will no doubt first affect the militia, but the drain on that branch of the service, though it will be great, cannot supply the requisite number of men. Some other means of recruitment will have to be resorted to, but what method is contemplated by the War Office is not yet announced. The physique of the Army must be kept up. The authorities cannot afford to let down stature or chest measurement by a single half-inch. Bounties and better pay seems called for, with an extra inducement to men whom the short-service system has put on the Reserve List to rejoin the colours. As Lord Charles Beresford told his hearers the other day at Liverpool, they must either increase the army or surrender some part or other of the British Empire. There is a difficulty in obtaining recruits, and the only way to overcome it is to offer better terms. That is positively the only remedy short of conscription. And we may expect to hear that better pay has been decided upon. All competent judges seem unanimous on this point. The pay of the artisan and the labourer has gone up; that of the soldier must too, or the ranks of all branches of the service must dwindle. It has been difficult to maintain the army at its present strength. With seventeen thousand more men to raise the difficulty will be increased, unless the one method we have indicated be resorted to.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Egypt, with the outward mails of the 11th instant, left Aden, at 7 p.m., on Saturday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 5 a.m., on Friday next.

THE appeal of Damoder Hari Chapekar from the sentence of death passed upon him has been fixed for hearing on the 2nd March. The text of his petition is given elsewhere.

YESTERDAY, the new flagship Eclipse, Captain F. S. Inglefield, arrived at 8 a.m., with Rear-Admiral E. C. Drummond, Naval Commander-in-Chief, on board, from Colombo, and after a stay of three hours she weighed anchor and proceeded to Karachi. The vessel called here to receive the mails. No boat was allowed to approach her.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Corporation, yesterday, it was resolved to adopt the report of the committee of the Corporation which was appointed to consider the question of registration of births and deaths. An important correspondence that has passed between the Imperial and Local Governments in regard to plague expenditure was placed before the meeting as an urgent matter by the Commissioner, and the Corporation appointed a small committee to report on the same.

THE Indian Troop Service Transport Nubia left Suez on the 18th inst., and may be expected to arrive in Bombay on or about the 28th inst.

THE Goods Traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 29th January, 1898, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1897 of 202,421 maunds with an increase of Rs. 799 in the earnings.

A CALCUTTA paper writes:—"The fact that the British India officers on strike have gone back to their ships is a matter for general congratulation. The Company it would appear has won all along the line, and the position of the officers is no better than it was before Sir James Mackay came out to India. He promised then to "consider" the officers' grievances, and he promises to do no more now. In a small way the result of this strike compares with that of the engineers at home, and victory of capital in both instances gives rise to some reflections regarding the enormous power of money in these democratic days."

ON Friday night the Native quarter of Calcutta was placarded with ridiculous posters calling on the "Natives of India" to remember 1857, and to take up arms to drive the English out of the country. One of these posters was actually pasted up against the walls of Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw's establishment, in Chowringhi, and was being eagerly read by a crowd of Babus when a passing European tore it down.

LORD AND LADY ROSMEAD were, at Colchester, on Feb. 1, fined 5s. 6d. each and 10s. 6d. costs for riding bicycles on the footpath. The offence was admitted. It was stated that the road had been relaid with stone. There was, however, room at the side for cycles.

THE increase of nearly eight per cent. in the value of our exports of Indian produce to foreign countries was largely due to the increased shipments of grain and oilseeds in January as compared with 1897. But it must be borne in mind that in January of the previous years, shipments of these products were unduly contracted owing to scarcity, and that consequently, although an increase has been recorded in the past month, it must be considered as due to special causes. There were certainly other increases under hides and skins, raw jute, jute manufactures, tea and silk, but the falling off in trade under certain export staples was marked. In opium alone the value contracted by fourteen lakhs, while, owing to lower prices, the fall in value of indigo was nine lakhs; cotton exports were restricted, and the reduction in the quantity of cotton yarn sent away was marked.

MR. BURT has a reminiscence connected with the late Mr. Villiers. One evening, at a small dinner party, Mr. Burt found himself wedged between the Father of the House of Commons and Mr. John Bright. During the proceedings the "People's Tribune" inquired of Mr. Villiers if he ever read his own speeches. "No; do you?" was the response. "Yes," replied Mr. Bright, "and I find them very interesting reading."

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE WEST AFRICAN QUESTION.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

LONDON, FEB. 21.

The English papers regard the situation in West Africa as the gravest, and agree that the limits of British forbearance have been reached.

CHINESE CONCESSIONS.

The "Times'" Peking correspondent states that China has agreed to admit foreign and native steamers to all inland waters within four months subject to subsequent regulations, and also to open a Treaty Port in Hunan within two years.

The same authority states that China has also assured Great Britain that she will not alienate any portion of the Yangtsze Valley.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

The supplementary Army Estimates bring the total increase up to one million six hundred thousand pounds.

The Cavalry is to be increased by 311 men and 443 horses, and the Artillery by fifteen new batteries.

FRENCH ADVANCE ON SOKOTO.

LONDON, FEB. 20.

Reuter wires from Akassa that two French expeditions are advancing in Sokoto, and that the Sultan has ordered them to halt forty miles from his capital.

The Niger Company's force is ready awaiting instructions to advance and help the Sultan and to secure the evacuation of British territory.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, FEB. 20.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Egypt, with mails of the 11th instant, left here for Bombay, at 7 p.m., to-day.

MARSEILLES, FEB. 19.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia, with the homeward mails of the 5th instant, arrived here, to-day.

THE LATE FAMINE.

NAGPUR'S GRATITUDE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, FEB. 20.

A crowded and influential meeting of the citizens of Nagpur was held on Sunday evening, at the Macdonnell Town Hall, to record a vote of thanks to the Government of Sir Charles Lyall for the successful and excellent work done during the recent famine. Raja Laxman Rao Bhonsley presided. Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy, barrister-at-law, proposed the following resolution :—"That the citizens of Nagpur, in public meeting assembled, this day, respectfully place on record their sense of heartfelt gratitude to Sir Charles Lyall for his successful organisation of the relief to the starving millions of these provinces during the recent famine, and for his untiring and self-sacrificing devotion in relieving the distress of the people committed to his care." In proposing the above resolution, Mr. Dadabhoy made a stirring speech, and said that it was the good fortune of these provinces to have had during those times at the head of Government an administrator of Sir Charles' capabilities and experience. Sir Charles felt a genuine sympathy for the distressed people of these provinces, and he worked for the people with unswerving devotion. The famine organisation throughout the whole provinces was perfect, and he had made ita duty to visit all the relief works in person and to aquaint himself with the details of the measures adopted for relieving distress. Sir Charles' example animated the whole service, and all [illegible] with one another in the work of rendering the necessary assistance and in carrying out the wishes of Government. Mr. Dadabhoy further said that those calamitous days will be soon forgotten with the advent of more prosperous times, but the generosity of the English nation and the good work done by the Government will remain indelibly and permanently impressed on the grateful hearts of India's people. Messrs. Padhye Govind Rao, Ameer Khan, Dixit, and several others also bore testimony to Sir Charles Lyall's good work during the famine.

THE ASSAULT ON A DHOOLIE-BEARER.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO THREE MONTHS' HARD LABOUR.

POONA, FEB. 21.

Private Mcquillan, Royal Irish Rifles, who was charged for grievous hurt to a dhoolie-bearer, belonging to the Auxiliary Hospital at Ghorpuri, was sentenced by Colonel Newnham Smith, the Cantonment Magistrate, to three months' hard labour, under Section 324.

The Magistrate stated that accused would have been sent to the Sessions but for medical evidence in the case, and would probably have been heavily sentenced.

TROOPS FOR MOMBASSA.

The head-quarters wing of the 4th Bombay Rifles, which is now stationed at Ahmedabad, has been ordered to proceed to Mombassa.

Dr. Kilkelly, who is now in Poona, goes with the regiment in medical charge.

KASHMIR NEWS.

LAHORE, FEB. 21.

The old currency difficulty in Kashmir is nearing its end. From the 11th March the State coins will cease to be legal tender, and only British India currency will remain in use throughout the State ; meanwhile, the State treasuries are issuing British coin to the public in exchange for State coins, deducting a premium of Rs. 5-14 per cent.

The Police administration of Kashmir is at present engaging the attention of the Maharaja and the State Council. It is probable that an European officer will be appointed as Inspector-General of Police.

BROACH AND THE PLAGUE-STRICKEN POOR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, FEB. 20.

A large and influential meeting of the Parsee community was held this evening, convened by the trustees of the Parsee punchayet, to express their heart-felt sympathy with their poor co-religionists suffering from the terrible ravages of the plague. Speeches were made which touched the hearts of the audience, and a spontaneous movement was started to raise a fund to be forwarded to the Bombay trustees to be applied in relieving the afflicted poor. Rupees 1,500 were subscribed on the spot, and committees were formed to go from house to house to collect funds. It was further resolved to postpone all the ghambar feasts annually celebrated in Broach for one years and the nett savings after defraying religious and jassan ceremonies to be added to subscriptions. Nineteen feasts are held each year, and the realizations are expected to reach Rs. 2,000 from this head. It is a praiseworthy and practical form of relief and may well be followed by other religious Parsees.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 21st February 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	...	...	...	...	..
Teheran	21	1	40 p.m.	1	2
Suez	21	2	50 p.m.	...	1

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 21st February 1898.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	6	...	5
" Karachi	..	21	..	2
" Madras	...	22	..	2

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 21.

Jamrud, February 20.—Sir William Lockhart passed through Jamrud to-day, visiting Lundi Kotal and returning in the afternoon to Peshawar. The weather has cleared and is now fine and cold. All is well and quiet.

WITHDRAWAL OF BLOCKADE.

The blockade which has hitherto been maintained on the Mohmand and Orakzai border has now been withdrawn.

SUBMISSION OF THE MALIKDIN KHEL.

The Malikdin Khel have surrenderd 154 rifles and Rs. 9,600, thereby completing their share of the fine imposed upon them by the Government.

DARING RAID BY AFRIDIS.

A VILLAGE SACKED AND BURNED, AND SOME BUNIAHS KILLED.

LAHORE, FEB. 21.

News has reached Lahore of a daring raid made by Jowaki Afridis, on the village of Akora, fifteen miles beyond Attock. The village has been sacked and burned, and some Buniahs killed.

Akora is a notorious place for rifle thieves, and lies close to the railway station, by name Akora, Khattack being thirty-five miles from Peshawar, and only eight from Nowshera. Last autumn no little anxiety was felt regarding the safety of this part of the line, which is open to raids from either side from the Black Mountain or from the Cherat Hills.

Although the Afridis had to cross the railway to reach the village, they seem to have left the permanent way severely alone.

THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE TRIBESMEN.

THE SITUATION MORE HOPEFUL.

The situation in the Khyber is regarded at Peshawar as more hopeful, since the decision of the jirgahs of the Malikdin, Sipah, Kambhar, and Kumrai Khels to come to terms independently of each other was announced, and Sir William Lockhart sees no objection to this arrangement in anticipation of such decision being favourably received by Government. Each section had previously despached its own representatives to Rajkote, Bara, and Bazar to collect fines and rifles in such proportion as would make up the total fine demanded, which amounts to Rs. 50,000 and 800 rifles, from all remaining Afridi sections.

On hearing of the proceedings of the Jamrud jirgah, Sir Richard Udny paid a visit to Jamrud on the 17th with the object of interviewing the jirgas and communicating the orders of Government on the question of their election to comply with the terms imposed upon them indipendently of each other.

The Malikdins have been the first to signify their willingness to submit, and as earnest of their intentions brought in about 60 rifles as a first instalment, and now have paid their fine in full.

It is expected that the other sections will most probably follow their example as soon as they are able to see the good results that will accrue from their submission, one of the first of which will be the withdrawal of the blockade against them.

At last there are some signs of the Afridis complying with the terms of the Government of India, though one need not yet be too sanguine that all difficulties are at an end. On Wednesday the Malakdin Khel brought into Jamrud sixty-four rifles, of which fifty-one were Martinis. Others are on their way, but owing to the inclement weather the men bringing them in have halted at the Kuki Khel villages. It is expected that the Sepah, Kamrai and Kampar Khel, who are known to be anxious for peace, will follow the example of the Malakdin Khel. Even some of the Zakka Khel are expected to follow suit. The Kuki Khel of Rajgul, north of Maidan, alone are doing nothing in the matter.

It would seem that the active preparations for fresh military operations, particularly the road-making in the Bara Valley and the forwarding of more troops beyond Mamani, have had a marked effect not only upon the maliks but upon the tribesmen themselves. At the same time they are feeling the pinch of the blockhead, and are probably disheartened at the prospect of their valleys being again visited and possibly held when the crops are springing up. We trust that the next few days will show an improvement in the outlook.

The Amir of Kabul, finding a heavy loss of revenue still resulting from the closing of the Khyber seems disposed at last to bring pressure to bear upon the Afridi refugees in Ningrahar. He has an ample number of troops in the Jellalabad district to coerce them, and he may possibly intimate to such maliks as are in his territory that their continued presence is undesirable. Hitherto he has not thought fit to deny them refuge, as they are co-religionists of himself and his subjects.—*Pioneer*.

According to the latest Indian Army List, there are no less than thirty-six officers on the Head-quarter Staff of the Tirah Force. As we noted at the time, the superfluous baggage of this small battalion, which was sent round by Kohat, when the force retired from Maidan to Bara, was 40,000lbs. It is sincerely to be hoped, for the sake of the mobility of the force, that at least thirty of the thirty-six officers and the whole of the 40,000lbs. of extra baggage will be left behind in Peshawar if a spring campaign takes place.

The supply of ammunition in the field is always an important, and often a difficult matter. From the accounts given of the operations of some of the foraging parties and rearguards during the Tirah Expedition, it seems a fair deduction that it is quite possible to lay too great stress on the transport in the field of reserve ammunition on all and every occasion. A man carries 70 rounds and can at a pinch carry 100 in the pouch. Surely, if care is exercised over its expenditure, and undue waste checked, this amount ought to be sufficient for foraging parties and ordinary picquet duty. More than once we read of not only great trouble but appreciable danger being incurred by troops being hampered by ammunition mules. In all big advances reserve ammunition is of course necessary, but the question seems fairly one to be threshed out and thoroughly gone into whether more reliance for small operations may not safely and with perfectly sound militaty conditions, be placed on the pouch ammunition carried by the men.—*C. and M. Gazette.*

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, FEB. 19.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Java, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, FEB. 19.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Thames arrived here, from Bombay, at daylight, to-day.

ADEN, FEB. 21.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Poseidon, from Bombay, via Karachi, arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, FEB. 20.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ganges left here this morning for Bombay.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Letimbro, from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong on the 19th inst.

The steamer Bengal arrived at Hongkong yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet but steady.

Good Bhownuggur	2 28-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	112 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 5-8
Bar Silver	25 13-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS

FEBRUARY 21.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.

Cable Pernambuco Ciara interrupted.

Cable Saigon Hongkong interrupted. Telegrams are being diverted via Labuan without extra charge.

Eastern Telegraph Company notify interruption of one of their Mediterranean cables. Some delay to European traffic is likely to accrue therefrom.

Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.

Telegrams for Costa Rica must be written in plain language or A. B. C. Code, and are subject to Goverament censure at Nicaragua.

Communication Bolamo Bessao, interrupted.

THE TIRAH CAMPAIGN AND REFLECTIONS THEREON.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARKAI CAMP, FEB. 16.

EVENTS have once more assumed their more warlike aspect, for we are now on the move again with our faces towards Tirah—a much more agreeable occupation than was the retiring from that previously unknown land with our tails to the enemy ! For we all felt as we hurried down the Bara Valley that nothing less than the miraculous could save our returning, and so it is happening. All history of previous warfare with Frontier tribes shows so unmistakably that to leave the tribesmen in arms against us leads too surely to a return to their country to accomplish what was left unaccomplished, the complete subjugation of the tribes. Not only did we leave the country unsubdued, but we were actually retiring from an enemy in force and who harried us to the bitter end. For it was not until we had actually come under cover of picquets from Hammond's brigade that the last sniper ceased to snipe. What other construction the oriental could possibly put on our somewhat precipitate movement than that he, and he alone, was driving us out of his country ? Had other tactics been pursued and our retreat turned into attack, results would most probably have been different, and the undefeated and defiant Akka and Zakka might now be pleading pardon, and the whole land of Afridi once again our good allies. Instead of which we find them as defiant, or more so than before. For have they not secured many rifles ? and have they not already lost their homes and fortresses, and have their crops and fodder eaten up ? Their wives and families are safely housed and cared for "over the border," why then should they give in—they have lost all they have to lose. We can do them no more, or very little more, harm and, perchance, they may get more rifles and ammunition and mules and clothing and hospital comforts ! Such, I should imagine, is the reasoning of these fine hill warriors, whose life is his rifle. Ay, dearer than life to most. One cannot help admiring their fine manly qualities and their refusing to give up their bread-winners in the form of rifles. They have fought bravely for what they have won, for none but brave men, even in such a difficult country, as this undoubtedly is, would have fought against so large a force as they have done. They know their country, as all hillmen should, and know too well that its advantages are all on their side. When one thinks of the present campaign one cannot help throwing back one's thoughts to the old days when our English armies used to try to tackle the Highlander in his mountains over the Border. In fact, all through history the fact that fortune favours the hillmen is indelibly written, and so will it be to the end. There are other ways, of course, of bringing these hillmen to their knees, for they cannot live without food and they cannot get food without the wherewithal, and the wherewithal means their land and its products. For the sake of the Afridis themselves let us hope this last course, viz., permanent occupation, will not be forced upon us.

As I stated at the commencement of this letter, we are now once again on the move. The 3rd Brigade, now reconstructed, which has been kept at Bara since its return down the Bara Valley, marched through Mamanai on the 12th inst., and camped on General Hammond's old camp at Swaikot. This brigade is now under the command of General Ian Hamilton who, so unfortunately, broke a leg at Kohat by the fall of his pony, at the very commencement of this campaign—cruel luck, which but deserves the reward now fallen to him by the recall of General Kempster. It was indeed a truly British scene when Kempster left his brigade, and every British soldier and sepoy turned out and cheered their departing General to the echo. Whatever the public think of Kempster's generalship, it cannot be denied that he was beloved by his men, who had the greatest faith in him. The brigade has now only one regiment of its original composition, viz., the Gordon Highlanders. The 2nd Punjab Infantry joined the brigade at Bagh only, and is still with them. The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry replaced the Dorsets soon after the brigade arrived at Bara, and have come up nearly 800 strong, and full of "beans." The 18th Royal Irish has been given another chance, and joined the brigade, and I am sure everyone in the Tirah Force will be glad, for we all know the "Irishmen" will give a good account of themselves if "given the chance." So that we have a "Union Brigade" as far as British troops go. The Native troops consist of the 2nd P. I., as previously stated, the 3rd Gurkhas, and 28th Bombay Pioneers, both transferred from the 4th Brigade, the 2nd Gurkhas replacing the 3rd in that brigade. No. 5 Bo. Mountain Battery and No. 1 Bengal Sappers and Miners complete the fighting and road-making element—a strong brigade indeed ! The 28th Bombay Pioneers had completed the road half-way from Camp Mamanai to Barkai, the remainder up to Barkai is to be made by Hazara coolies, and the Pioneers to work up the Bara Valley as far as Sherekhel, keeping to the banks of the river and so avoiding that long mark over the Kotal, where we spent the night of the 13th December with parched throats and no water. This new road, if feasible, will be much shorter, and during the hot weather a great blessing for man and beast to be near the river, but it yet remains to be seen what the "tangi" up the narrow river bed is like, and for this a reconnaissance is expected to explore it very shortly.

On the morning of the 13th, the 3rd Brigade marched from Swaikot down the river bed as far as Barkai village, where the villagers turned out to see us pass, as they had previously done, when we marched in on the 14th December, and now, as then, consisted of a motley crew of old men and women. It was 4 o'clock before the rear-guard got into camp, much difficulty being experienced in getting the baggage animals out of the river bed up some steep banks into the high land where the camp is situated. Thus it took one brigade only, not a division, as we were coming down the Bara Valley, from 8 a.m. till 4 p.m. to march three miles down a good road and unopposed by the enemy, excepting for three stray shots. Can it be wondered at that a division, over difficult ground, and opposed at each step and hampered by wounded, failed to march seven to eleven miles whilst daylight was still with them ? We had hardly got our tents pitched when the threatening clouds began to spit forth their unwelcome drizzle, and since then a steady downpour has kept us all, if lucky enough to be able to remain, in our tents, and a sad sodden camp it is when one is compelled to sally forth. The animals, all a saturated picture of misery and their tentless attendants a mud-begrimed crew. Let us hope the sun will soon shine forth and dry man and beast, for one cannot help feeling sorry for them, for they are both willing (?) workers, and as indispensible as our gallant and tented troops. The camp is on a plateau above the river bed on its left bank, deep nullahs intersecting it, and it was from the ground we are now on that several snipers fired at us as we returned to camp on the 31st after recovering the dead bodies left on the disastrous 29th January. The Spin Kamar nullah is directly north, dividing two high ranges of hills, and so forms a pass from this valley into the Kujarai plain, and a veritable death-trap it looks. It was down this nullah that two British officers and one native came to sketch and see the nakedness of the land in September, and how they escaped with their lives in ever seem a mystery—one of them having his horse shot under him, and jumping on to the Sowar's horse, the three galloped off on two horses and managed to reach Bara in safety. The picturesque Mamanai Camp is distinctly seen from here, about three miles east—a very pretty camp is Mamanai, and we who were camped there were sorry to leave it. On the south is Barkai village, at the foot of a high, ragged and barren hill overlooking our camp. An ugly nightmare if occupied by Jack Sniper, but the friendly Sturi Khel section of Orakzais is supposed to be the lord and master of this unpleasant looking hill, and so snipers, if Afridis, would have to trespass before sniping from this point. The country north and west belongs to Akka and Zakka Khels—pleasant neighbours ! and I fancy as soon as the rain and clouds clear off, and they are able to see their foresights, we shall again hear the familiar 'crack' and the "ping ping over."

Lieutenant-General Sir Power Palmer, K.C.B., and Staff arrived in Mamanai Camp on the 10th, so that now we have a division complete even to its Divisional General and Staff, without which a division would of course be incomplete ! As to our future movements little is known, and rightly so, excepting that the road is to be made and, in fact, all got ready for a forward move. Whether these preparations will have the effect of bringing the Afridis to their knees remains to be seen—we hope it may, but at the same time trust that no half measures will be accepted. We have stated our terms (rightly or wrongly is not for me to say), let us, like Englishmen, stick to them. Nothing could possibly be more disastrous to future peace and goodwill along the Frontier than to accept other terms than what we have demanded. For to take less, either in rifles or money, would undoubtedly be misconstrued by the tribes, and their ever ready mullahs, who would soon inflame the spark into a flame of victory among an ignorant but believing race. All we want is a peaceful Frontier, and to secure and maintain this we must let the breakers of peace feel that we can, and will, punish, and that severely—even though it cost us lakhs and lives, for we have both the money and the men.

SATURDAY'S FIRE AT PLAGUE HOSPITALS.

IT often happens that in times of emergency calling for the display of individual heroism, some brave worker is unintentionally overlooked in the accounts given in the press while others receive the meed of praise which is due to them. This was so in regard to the fire at the Modykhana hospitals, on Saturday, in the case of Miss Leavers, the nurse in charge of the European plague wards. When she saw sparks falling on the cadjan roofs she at once called to the native servants to throw on to the roofs the buckets of water that stood at the side of the wards in readiness for an outbreak of fire, but from some cause or another they neglected to use them. In a few moments the hospital was enveloped in flames, and the credit for the rescue of the inmates attaches mainly to Miss Leavers, who was assisted by a female bearer and a servant. The work was accomplished at even greater personal risk than in the case of the Hindu hospital, owing to the European wards being the first places attacked. Miss Leavers personally removed four of the patients, and was greatly exhausted when the task was completed. She lost her silver watch in the happily successful effort to save her patients.

The Parsee patients were removed to the Modykhana Camp from the Punchayet Wady yesterday morning, and were accommodated in the sheds placed at their disposal. The work of constructing new sheds in place of those destroyed by the fire is being pushed on, and will be completed in ten days. It should be mentioned that the orderlies belonging to the 8th Bombay Native Infantry rendered valuable service by assisting the nurses in removing the patients.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following is the official report submitted by Superintendent Brewin to the Commissioner of Police, yesterday morning, regarding the above fire :—

"On Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, a cadjan hut, occupied by some Purdasis, and which stood to the west of the European Plague Hospital, took fire. A brisk breeze was blowing at the time, and the nurses in the European Plague Hospital, seeing the fire, offered some buckets of water to the natives who were working on, but these individuals instead of taking the water and endeavouring to put out the flames, stood grinning. In a couple of minutes, the whole hut was ablaze, and the nurses in the plague wards, seeing the danger their patients were in, commenced removing them. Whilst they were doing so, the fire communicated with the wards in the European Plague Hospital, and in a few minutes half of the hospital was burnt down. The sparks that were blowing about lighted on the hay stacks that were about fifty yards distant, with the result that they took fire. The nurses in the Hindu and Parsee Plague Hospitals, seeing the danger that threatened them, immediately began the removal of their patients, which they had scarcely accomplished, when the fire was upon them. In a few minutes quite half of both the Hindu and Parsee Hospitals were burnt down as also the nurses' quarters. The nurses in all three hospitals behaved with great courage and presence of mind, otherwise most assuredly a number of patients would have been burnt to death. As it was, however, not a single patient was touched by the fire, although three of them died from fright and shock. The fire brigade put in an early appearance, and after their arrival the fire was soon got under. The damage done is unknown at present, but I believe the nurses have lost their all. A semi-idiot, Mohan Dajee, who wanders about Modikhana, ran between the burning rang·s of huts, with the result that he was scorched. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he is now being treated. The damage is estimated at Rs. 15,000."

THE FIRE AT THE LUKHMIDAS KHIMJI MILL.

THE official report of the above fire, made by Superintendent Holdway, to the Commissioner of Police, yesterday morning, stated as under :—

"The fire in the cotton godown of the Lukhmidas Khimji Mill was first observed at 2-15 a.m. by police ramosee No. 270, who at once raised the alarm, and the mill fire appliances were promptly set to work. The Chinchpoogly fire engine was quickly upon the spot, followed by other engines of the fire-brigade, and set to work. The fire, however, was not got under complete control until about 7 a.m. Two engines were kept on the spot during the day, and the fire still smoulders. The damage to cotton is estimated at Rs. 2,75,000, and to the building at Rs. 15,000. The cause of the fire is believed to be spontaneous combustion."

THE SINNAR RIOT.

OUR local correspondent writes :—Seven persons have been arrested in connection with the recent riots. One Ganu Jadhav, said to be the ringleader, has been caught and brought here. One Karim, a Mahomedan, and a notorious character, was arrested on the 16th instant. It is reported that both were the assailants of Mr. Raji, the chairman of the plague committee, and the hospital assistant. Mr. Hardika, a First Class Magistrate, has been specially deputed to try the cases, and he is expected here shortly. Police enquiries are still in progress, and many arrests are yet to be made.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I M. S. CANNING

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, Commander G. A. Rose, arrived in harbour, yesterday morning, from Karachi, which port she left on the 18th instant. She has brought the following troops :—Major and Mrs. Tracey and 2 children, Lieut. Keogh, Lieut. Cabbie, Lieut. Greig, 14 men, 2 women, 4 children, 7 non-commissioned officers, rank-and-file, 7 women, 11 children, 14 followers and 5 horses, No. 28 Company, Southern Division ; Captain and Mrs. Strange, Lieut. Higgins, and Lieut. Hughes, 120 men, 2 women, and 4 children, 13 followers and 2 horses, 53rd Field Battery ; Captain Rocke, 9 men, and 2 followers, Wiltshire Regiment ; Captain Rosanquet, 2 men and 2 followers, Border Regiment ; Captain Wood, 4 followers, and a horse, Ordnance Dept ; Lieut Beresford, 85 men, and 11 followers, Highland Light Infantry ; 2 men, 2 women, and 3 children, No 4 Co, Eastern Division, R A ; 6 followers and 11 horses, Remount Dept. ; 1 native non-commissioned officer, 16th Bombay Infantry ; 2 followers, Army Hospital Corps ; 17 followers, Commissariat Dept. ; Lieutenant Strick, Shropshire L.I. ; Assistant Surgeon Noronha, Medical Department ; Superintending Engineer Doig, P. W. Department ; and Mrs. Doig, and 6 followers. The Canning experienced fine weather throughout the voyage.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF BOMBAY.

A GENERAL meeting of the Teachers' Association was held in John Connon's High School, Fort, on Saturday last, Mr. James MacDonald being called to the chair. Professor N. G. Welinkar was called upon to read the Constitution drawn up by the Provisional Committee appointed at the preliminary meeting held on the 15th of last month. The following resolutions were then passed :—

Proposed by Miss Parker, and seconded by Mr. N. B. Ranade, That this meeting adopts the Constitution drawn up by the Provisional Committee appointed on 15th January, and expresses its best thanks to the committee for the work done by that body.

Proposed by Mr. D. D. Gilder, and seconded by Miss A. E. Edge, That the Teachers' Association of Bombay shall be considered to have been formed from the beginning of the current year ; and members now joining shall be charged subscription for the whole of the first quarter ending 31st March.

Proposed by Mr. R. M. Chonkar, and seconded by Mr. N. G. Welinkar, That the election of the Council and of the Executive Committee under the Constitutional rules be deferred till June, by which time the enrollment of members may be expected to be finished, and some sort of approximation made to the full membership ; that in the interval the Provisional Committee appointed on Jan. 15th, with the addition of Miss M. Hunt, have the power of the Council as defined by the Constitution.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and to the managers of the John Connon's High School.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Sir George Cotton presiding. The following members were also present :—Mr. Badrudin Bin Abdula Kur, the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar, Messrs. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dominick A. D'Monte, Dinshah B. Master, Dinshah Edulji Wacha, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Comdr. T. G. R. Finny, Messrs. H. G. Gell, Charleston Hewett, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Jamsetji Kharsedji Kama, Jijibhoy Framji Patit, Kaikhosro Nasarwanji Bahadurji, Kalabhai Lalubhai, Kaliandas Keshavdas, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadya, Manekshah J. Talyarkhan, Mir Aun Ali, Mirza Hussein Khan, Mulji Bhovandas Barbhaya, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, the Hon. Mr. Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Wadia, the Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Messrs. Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Rao Saheb Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, and Mr. Hajee Yoosof Hajee Esmail.

ADDITIONAL PLAGUE EXPENSES.

The Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna asked urgency for a resolution passed by the Standing Committee at their last meeting in connection with plague expenses.

The urgency having been granted, Dr. Bhalchandra moved that as recommended by the Standing Committee sanction be given to a further grant of one lakh of rupees only for the present to meet the cost in connection with bubonic plague.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola seconded the proposition, which was carried.

GOVERNMENT CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING PLAGUE EXPENDITURE.

The Commissioner then obtained urgency for consideration of certain correspondence that has passed between the Governments of India and Bombay regarding plague expenditure. The Commissioner remarked that the correspondence had an important bearing on municipal finance, and suggested that a committee of the corporation be appointed to report on the matter.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta proposed that a committee consisting of the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Messrs. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, D. E. Wacha, T. W. Cuffe, and Nowrosji N. Wadia be appointed to consider and report on the correspondence, and the committee be requested to report at the next meeting of the corporation.

The Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna having seconded the proposition, it was carried.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Corporation considered report of the Committee on the question of registration of births and deaths.

Mr. Maneckshah J. Talyarkhan proposed that the report of the Committee be approved and adopted, and the Commissioner be asked to frame bye-laws according to the suggestion made therein. Mr. Talyarkhan observed that the present system of registration was far from being perfect, and it required improvement in certain directions.

Mr. Kalabhai Lallubhoy seconded the proposition.

Dr. K. N. Bahadurji moved an amendment to the effect that the report of the Standing Committee be adopted, but sections bearing on the procedure to be adopted before removal of the corpse from the house should be omitted, and section 451 (1) should read thus : "No corpse shall be allowed disposal without a certificate of death from—(*a*) a duly qualified medical practitioner who had treated the case or was called in to examine the case and certify the nature of the illness. (*b*) An official medical inspector who was called in to examine the case and certify the nature of the illness."

Mr. Wacha, in seconding the amendment, said that he did so in order that there might be discussion on the subject. Although he did not agree with Dr. Bahadurji in many of his views, he agreed with him in that the registration of births and deaths should be conducted on a more scientific basis.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed strongly opposed the amendment, and said that if bye-laws were passed as suggested by Dr. Bahadurji, they would cause great annoyance to the people, who, by their education and intelligence, were not prepared for such changes.

Dr. N. N. Katrak proposed to move another amendment to the effect that the report of the Committee be approved and adopted, and that the Commissioner be requested to frame bye-laws in accordance with the principles laid down in the report of the Standing Committee on the subject.

The President ruled the amendment out of order.

The Municipal Commissioner said :—I cannot agree with the conclusions arrived at by the Committee of the Corporation appointed to consider the question of obtaining a thoroughly efficient registration of vital statistics. The draft submitted to the Standing Committee and approved by that body with the exception of a few minor particulars contained the basis of a good and accurate system supported by the necessary authority. The question of whether bye-laws are to be substituted for an amendment of the section of the Act bearing on this matter hinges on the necessity of rendering it obligatory to have a death certificate before removal of a corpse, prohibiting the disposal of a corpse at a registered place if not accompanied by such certificate, and directing its detention and (if deemed necessary) its "post mortem" examination. In my opinion these provisions constitute the best and indeed the only effectual guarantees for accuracy and for their adoption it is necessary to amend the Act so as clearly to admit of, if not to actually prescribe, these provisions. As the Act now stands it is more than doubtful whether any bye-laws purporting to prescribe these provisions would be valid as they are clearly not within the direct contemplation, and, it might well be contended, are inconsistent with the Act. See particularly section 449 (2). If the principles of my draft scheme are admitted to be sound and both the Standing Committee and the Special Committee are apparently of that opinion, it appears absolutely necessary to incorporate them in the Act by amendment, so that they may be clear and patent to all concerned, instead of attempting to attain the same object by a number of obscure bye-laws, which, as pointed out above, would in all probability legally fail to meet the purposes for which they were intended.

Mr. Talyarkhan having replied on the debate,

Dr. Bahadurji's amendment was put to the vote and lost.

Mr. Talyarkhan's original proposition was then on a division carried by a majority.

THE CITY IMPROVEMENT BILL.

At the conclusion of business before the meeting Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla informed the president that as the Committee appointed to consider the City Improvement Bill would not be able to submit their report on Thursday, as fixed at a previous meeting of the Committee of the whole house, the Corporation had better be adjourned till Thursday, the 3rd March.

The President, agreeing with Mr. Ibrahim, adjourned the meeting until 3rd March.

Mr. Wacha pointed out that the report would not be in time for the Select Committee of the Legislative Council to be considered by them.

The President : We cannot help it.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

THE plague mortality and deaths reported to Government during the week ending February 18 last, were as follows :—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	1,201	1,136
Poona	35	25
Districts.		
Ahmedabad	1	1
Kaira	1	1
Surat	150	112
Thana	35	21
Ahmednagar	30	25
Khandesh	9	11
Nasik	36	35
Poona	35	27
Satara	114	96
Sholapur	77	55
Kolaba	48	29
Ratnagari	15	6
Belgaum	82	74
Native Territories.		
Baroda	180	140
Kolhapur	103	81
Cutch	15	9
Palanpur	23	23
Akalkot	3	3
Aundh	9	11
Total	2,202	1,921

The death roll from plague to date is as follows :—

Deaths previously reported	68,919
" week ending February 18th	1,921
Total deaths	70,840

THERE is a highly diverting anecdote of a characteristic experience of Irish Journalism in Sir Gavan Duffy's Autobiography, just published by Mr. Unwin. But, alas ! it is given on the authority of a renegade Saxon. This man, who had been a reporter in Dublin, became conductor of a new journal in Galway, and was not to be outdone by any native editor in an unabashed backing of agitators and patriotic priests. Notwithstanding his militant "leaders," the great journal, as he expressed it, "died in his arms." How came it to die, asked a Dublin friend, if it was so popular as he described it ? "That was just it, dear," was the reply ; "it died of too many patrons. You don't know, my son, what a Galway patron does for his favourite paper. He dines with the editor every time he comes to town, writes a libel once a quarter, and never pays his subscription !"

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, FEB. 4.

THE Marylebone Club have sent out an important circular to the chief county clubs. They say that representations have been made to them that dissatisfaction exists with regard to the present rules of county cricket, and they express their readiness, if the majority of the countries are willing to appoint a committee to draft another code. No doubt the feeling of dissatisfaciion referred to arises over the question of the residential qualification, or, to be more exact, its abuse in recent years.

The competition among the northern counties for the right to play the leading side of the south continues to be keen ; but Saturday's defeat of Durham has reduced the question of the divisional championship to Yorkshire and Northumberland. The competition is now in the following position :—

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.
Yorkshire	6	4	1	1	9
Lancashire	6	4	2	0	8
Northumberland	4	3	1	0	6
Durham	5	3	2	0	6
Cumberland	5	2	3	0	4
Cheshire	5	1	3	1	3
Westmoreland	5	0	5	0	0

The big constituency interested in the leading professional football teams was on Saturday able to turn from the Association League championship, which has now commanded its attention for more than four months of the season, to the generally recognized greater competition for the Association Club. Last season Aston Villa secured the distinction of winning both the League championship and the Cup ; but they were unable to keep several of their players who then helped them so much, and as a consequence their football has distinctly deteriorated, and their League form led many to expect their defeat of Saturday, when Derby County beat them by one goal to none. On Saturday it was not surprising to find most of the southern elevens beaten. On Saturday Cambridge easily beat the Old Etonians, at Leyton, by ten goals to three ; and at Oxford the Casuals beat the Dark Blues by four goals to three. The Scottish League beat the Irish League by five goals to none.

The great feature of the Association contest was the defeat of Aston Villa at Derby. It was a repetition of the match played on the same ground two years ago. Then, as now, the Villa were holders of the cup ; then, as now, the subsequent proceedings interested them no more. The ill-luck of the cupholders in the first round each season is remarkable. Going back only a few years there has been quite a succession of coincidences. Last year Sheffield Wednesday were beaten by Notts Forest ; the year before Aston Villa fell before Derby County ; in 1895 Notts County lost to Sheffield Wednesday ; and in 1894 Wolverhampton Wanderers to Aston Villa. As was anticipated, Saturday's game was keenly contested from start to finish. Derby County were handicaped by the absence of their brilliant forward Bloomer, and Aston Villa were shot of Davey, so that, as far as the teams were concerned, neither side can be said to have had much advantage. The County had the benefit of playing on their own enclosure, however, and if, as the League clubs calculate, this is equal to a goal, it may be taken as the deciding factor. The home goal had several narrow escapes in the closing stages, when the Villa made one of their characteristic efforts to pull the match out of the fire, but bad shooting lost them their chance.

Apart from the downfall of the holders, a singular feature of the games was the number that were won by a goal to nothing. With two exceptions the scoring was low all round. Notts Forest ran away from Grimsby Town by four goals to nothing, and Burnley scored three to one against Woolwich Arsenal, but these were the only instances in which more than two goals were scored. The score was one to none in no fewer than eight cases. In each of the local matches the interval arrived without any score. In the case of the City this caused a little surprise, for, though Wigan County had had the benefit of a week's training at Lytham, and had recently given evidence of being in good form, it was impossible by any comparison to make them the equals of the city. The play in the second half justified anticipations, for the home team had practically the whole of the play. What saved the visitors from a more severe defeat was their defence. Their excellent performance will doubtless stimulate them to further efforts, and do the Association game some good in the colliery town. In the case of Newton Heath the merit of the opposing side was by no means under-estimated. Walsall have given so many evidences of good form of late that it would be folly for any club to treat them lightly. For Saturday's match they had undergone special training, and they showed the benefit they had received from it by playing up vigorously to the end. They really had quite as much of the game throughout as Newton Heath, and it must be said that they were a little unlucky to lose, for after one of their full-backs, in endeavouring to clear a long shot by Bryant, had put the ball through his own goal, the visitors played up with great determination, and in the last five minutes confined play almost entirely to the home half. Fortunately for Newton, their defence proved sound, and, like their local rivals, they have the pleasure of entering the second round.

There were, of course, two or three surprises during the afternoon. Apart from the almost incomprehensible display of Sheffield United, whose faith in carrying off the double event—the League Championsnip and the Cup—must be a little shaken. Newcastle United furnished a mild sensation at Deepdale by knocking out Preston North End, and hardly less astonishment can have been caused at Sunderland by the victory of Sheffield Wednesday. Bury's defeat by Stoke was not so difficult to understand, nor was it contrary to expectations that Blackburn Rovers lost to Everton by a goal to nothing. Newcastle United and Sheffield Wednesday deserve to be warmly congratulated, however. A reference to performances in the League was all in favour of the Wearsiders, but, as we have previously suggested, form goes for very little on these occasions. It is in cup ties that Sheffield Wednesday are seen to the best advantage, and it will not be surprising to again find them in the semi-finals. West Bromwich Albion settled the pretensions of the New Brighton team—whose programme on coming into existence was to first win the English Cup and then obtain admission to the First Division of the League—by two goals to nothing. Another club which has been rather confident in its declarations on the subject of the cup fared much beeter, although it only defeated Leicester Fosse by the margin of a goal. The clubs left in the competition are :—Derby County, Sheffield Wednesday, Newton Heath, Newcastle United, Manchester City, Wolverhampton Wanderers, Burnley, Notts Forest, Southampton St. Mary's, West Bromwich Albion, Stoke, Sheffield United or Burslem, Gainsborough Trinity, Bolton Wanderers, Everton, and Liverpool.

The cup ties, of course, monopolised all the interest in the Association game. With the exception of two matches in the Second Division, the League competitions were at a standstill, and there was nothing of note in the minor matches. Blackpool deserve congratulations on their smart performance at Small Heath, however. They had previous won four matches, and had good reason to have some anxiety about their prospects. Small Heath, on the other hand, stand fourth in the table, and are probably even now not without the ambition of participating in the test games.

In the Rugby world, important issues were at stake in connection with the County Championship, but this, unfortunately, is not a matter in which local followers of the game take a large amount of interest. They were much more concerned on Saturday in the important encounter between Broughton Rangers and Swinton. As far as the Rangers were concerned there was no question of championship at issue, for they are completely out of the running, but the result was of great consequence to Swinton. Taking it for granted, as most people did, that Oldham would win at Wigan, there was the possibility of still maintaining themselves on equal terms with the leaders, for though Oldham had a lead of four points, Swinton had a couple of matches in hand, and had strong hopes of turning them to the best advantage. Of course there was room for scepticism on the part of others, for during the next three weeks Swinton have to meet Warrington at home, and Runcorn and Oldham away. They will probably atone for their defeat at Warrington—the only defeat they have sustained during the season,—but, apart from the point they dropped on Saturday, they will probably find it a very difficult operation to extract two points from Oldham. By drawing with Broughton Rangers they enable their rivals to take a clear lead, and it really seems as if they had allowed their chance to slip. Strange things, of course, happen at Rugby, but Old ham's position appears to be unassailable. They have to journey away on three occasions to Salford, Runcorn, and Tyldesley. On current form two of the matches may be booked as certainties, and although Salford will doubtless give them a close game, the odds are in favour of the leaders, even at New Barnes.

The County Championship competition has been a little further complicated by the two matches played on Saturday. A victory for Durham over Northumberland would have qualified them to meet the winners of the Devon and Midland Counties match in the final but, unfortunately for themselves, Durham have been weakened by a number of successions to the Northern Union, and they had to accept defeat by the narrow margin of a try to nothing. This opens the door to one or two possibilities. By their victory over Cumberland, Yorkshire are again in the running, and if anything happens to Northumberland in their matches it is not unlikely that our neighbours may again represent the North. Their indifferent display against Cheshire hardly inspires much confidence, and we do not attach too much importance to the victory over Cumberland, for, thanks to the Northern Union, Cumberland is not by any means the county it was when it spoiled the chances of Yorkshire in the championship last season. With the possibilities now before them, however, Yorkshire will doubtless make a great effort to re-assert themselves.

I have a friend who is so old-fashioned as to read, Miss Strickland's "Lives of the Queens of England" and he has drawn my attention to a passage about the Duke of York, afterwards James II. who "was frequently seen in a golfing party on the links of Leith, with some of the nobility and gentry." Miss Strickland is not exactly an original authority, and my quotations may be second-hand, but they are not uninteresting. "The sailor-prince, being a friend to ancient customs, encouraged the citizens and mechanics of the good town to take a share in these manly sports and pastimes, and for this end he always chose his partner at golf from those classes. His example was generally imitated, and thus the public games became a bond of good fellowship between high and low, the object for which they were originally instituted. The oral traditions of Edinburgh record the following instance of the frank and gracious conduct of the Duke of York to one of his humble allies at the golf. His Royal Highness and the Duke of Lauderdale, who were both expert golfers, generally engaged on opposite sides, and one day they determined to play for an unusually high stake. James called a working shoemaker named John Paterson to second him, and, after a very hard contest, defeated his antagonist. When the Duke of Lauderdale paid the stake, which is said to have been some hundreds of broad pieces, his Royal Highness handed the gold to Paterson, with these words :—'Through your skill I have won this game, and you are therefore entitled to the reward of the victory'—the princely courtesy of the compliment being a trait of more refined generosity than the princely munificence of the gift, and dear, we may be sure, were both to the heart of the bonnie Scot who had seconded the brother of his Sovereign so stoutly on the links of Leith that day."

Miss Strietland's style is hardly that of the scientific historian, and "oral" tradition is not, perhaps, very much to go upon, but the story is such a nice one that we may be permitted to believe it. It is a beautiful example of the appeal of golf to the better feelings. James may have been a bad king and an unsatisfactory personage generally, but when Paterson holed the long putt for the match—for surely we may so far continue or expand the oral tradition—we find the touch of nature which makes the whole world kin. And for a just estimate of a man's worth it is here, in his sports and intimate pleasures, that he should be judged. His position in the great affairs of the world is decided largely by influences that he cannot control. His career, and to some extent his character, are forced upon him; his recreations are his own. It is not by what he clutches but by what he chooses that we shall know him. All golfers are good fellows, and some, as it has been said, are better than others. But there is a certain satisfaction in knowing that the geniality of the good sportsman may co-exist with considerable degrees of moral turpitude. To a person of generous sympathies it must often be a source of profound regret that he has little in common with those whose misfortune it is to be criminal or infamous. Golfers are rarely or never infamous, but it would not be altogether discouraging to think that some of those capital fellows, whom we know as staunch partners in a foursome, honourable adversaries, scrupulous in their dealings with sand, are by the ordinary tests of the moral code entitled to no kind of consideration.

Mr. Hutchinson, writing in "Golf" on "Halved matches in the amateur championship," makes what I cannot help regarding as a most unhappy suggestion. He thinks that the rule should be reconsidered "under which players who have halved their match proceed to play hole after hole until one or other wins a hole." This condition of things is about the most exciting that can happen at golf, and it seems to me a thousand pities to interfere with the rule in any way. Mr. Hutchinson, however, advances a reason, and it is this—that "it has become virtually impossible for us, no matter what wealth of argument is expended in its service, to regard the nineteenth hole as equivalent to the eighteenth, or to consider any other green than the eighteenth as the right and proper place for the conclusion of the matches." This seems a feeble argument, and Mr. Hutchinson does not improve matters by the remedy he proposes. This is merely to allow both players to go on into the next heat. Of course this may necessitate a bye in the semi-final, but "it is no longer essential that there should be no bye in the semi-final heat, for the simple reason that the rule as to the playing of the final heat has been altered, so that it now has to be played on a day given up to it, over a course of thirty-six holes, and there is therefore no chance of the occurrence of that intolerable injustice which might (under the old "regime," if the Bagnall-Wild plan were not adopted) have brought into the final heat together a man perfectly fresh, after an idle morning, and one exhausted by a close contest." Mr. Hutchinson does not press his point, but maintains that the question is open for argument. I am sure that he could argue convincingly against his own suggestion.

When some alteration has been made in the adjustment of a saddle and the cyclist is not quite certain how much tube remains inside, it is not necessary to loosen the nut and take out the tube completely in order to find out. Tap the outer tube cautiously with the finger nail. The sound will at once become dull when the nail reaches that part of it where the two thicknesses of metal meet. If this point is less than two inches away from the top of the lug there is not enough inside for safety, and the saddle must be lowered, even at the cost of a little temporary discomfort. Breaking of the saddle pillar is too dangerous an accident to risk lightly ; cases have been known when the unfortunate rider was impaled on the broken tube and suffered shocking injuries.

Not one cyclist in a dozen can dismount suddenly and safely on either side of the machine. Of women cyclists, one in a hundred would be nearer the mark. This is of small account for country riders, but city cyclists should certainly make a rule of dismounting as often on one side as the other for practice. Of course every fairly competent rider can get off somehow on the wrong side, if given fair warning and plenty of room. This is of no use, however, in case of emergency. It sometimes happens in traffic that the only chance a rider has of escaping serious injury is to spring off suddenly in whatever position he may be.

Boston is reported to be blockaded by a snowstorm which swept over New York State and the New England States on Jan. 31. Many trains are embedded in the snow, and over two hundred horses are said to have been killed by falling wires. In Providence, Rhode Island, the snow lies three feet deep, and business is suspended in several towns.

About eight or nine years ago Professor Alfred C. Haddon spent some time on the Islands of Torres Straits, to study the habits and affinities of their people. He succeeded in amassing much interesting material. During the preparation of a monograph on the subject, however, the Professor found his notes inadequate. Consequently, he has decided to return to the Islands, accompanied by a rather numerous party of scientific investigators. The University of Cambridge has made a liberal grant towards the expenses of the expedition, from a fund at its disposal for such purposes, and the travellers mean to devote more than a year to studying the language, folk lore, customs, and anthropology of the natives. So far as is possible, the native Australians, Papuans, Melanesians, and Polynesians will be studied for comparative purposes, and it is intended to make some stay in Borneo and New Guinea. The expedition will start about March 2.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Viceregal party, during the march accross the hills from Mussoorie to Simla, will be a very small one, a few members of the personal staff accompanying His Excellency.

Mr. Justice Sale of the Calcutta High Court is gazetted as taking 5 1-2 months' leave from March 25th, Mr. O'Kinealy being appointed to act for him.

The 14th Sikhs in the Tochi Valley have been ordered to Nowshera. Their place will be taken by the 8th Bengal Infantry, now at Jamrud.

The crop and weather report for last week shows that bounteous rain fell in the Punjab, so that the promise of a record wheat harvest is likely to be fulfilled.

The Maharaja of Jodhpur was installed on the *gadi* on Friday by Sir Robert Crosthwaite. This will be the last important official act of the present Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, as he retires on 8th March.

The report upon the plague prepared by Mr. Nathan in the Home Department will be shortly issued. It deals with the first phase of the outbreak up to the end of last August, but a summary is given regarding the events up to the close of the year 1897.

Certain amendments are published of Sir Bindon Blood's despatch of 27th October. The effect of these is that fifty-eight staff and regimental officers are now "mentioned in despatches" for services rendered from September 6th to October 27th.

Sir Antony MacDonnell held an important durbar at Lucknow on Friday, when 324 of the Rajas, taluqdars and darbaris of the Lucknow, Fyzabad, Rohilkhand and Gorakhpur divisions attended. The Lieutenant-Governor made an important speech, in which he reviewed the political situation in Oudh, giving special attention to the ralations of landlord and tenant and the vexed question of indebtedness of landowners.

Mr. E. W. Parker has been confirmed in his appointment of Legal Remembrancer to the Punjab Government.

Snow with rain has been falling at Srinagar since Sunday, and it continued to rain hard up to Wednesday evening. The Jhelum Valley road is blocked in some places by landslips, and slips are still falling ; both postal and telegraph communication have been interfered with.

The North-Western Railway traffic earnings for the week ended February 5th were Rs. 8,07,572, being an increase of Rs. 2,26,248 over the corresponding week of last year. To date the increase in the financial year is Rs. 45,90,869.

Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Workman, authors of several books of travel, having cycled extensively in North Africa and all the countries of Europe except Russia are now cycling in India. Starting in from Tuticorin, they have visited all the chief Dravidian and Chalukyan temples of Southern India with their wheels. They will cycle as far north as the season allows, and after spending the summer in Kashmir hope to complete their Indian trip awheel next winter.

Up to 8 a. m. on Friday morning 3·22 inches of rain had fallen in Lahore since the 9th instant. This is the rain-fall recorded at the meteorological observatory; we have before remarked that in other parts of the station the amount gauged is considerably larger ; for instance, during the same period 4·27 inches was gauged at the Deputy Commissioner's cutchery. On Thursday night Lahore was visited by a severe thunderstorm. As a consequence, instead of being considerably behind the average for the season, we now have upwards of an inch and a half in hand, and if the clerk of the weather only knows when he has given us enough of a good thing, the crops should be everything that can be desired.

If we judged merely by the conditions which the British India Company are stated in the Calcutta papers to have forced on their officers as an essential preliminary to reconciliation, writes the "Pioneer" the officers would seem to have capitulated all along the line without gaining anything in return. We hear, however, and we hope the report is true, that very substantial concessions have been made, in the directions the officers desired. But if this is so, why not let the public know the details ? After all, as the letter which we publish to-day in another column shows, the public *will* be interested themselves in a dispute which has led to the substitution, even temporarily, of native officers for Europeans.

It is notified that the force to be maintained in the Tochi Valley under the command of Colonel Egerton will consist of four guns of No. 6 Bombay Mountain Battery, two squadrons of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, the 8th Bengal Infantry, the 33rd Punjab Infantry, the 37th Dogras, the 20th Madras Infantry, and four Maxim guns. Colonel Egerton will have as his staff Lieutenant Cheyne of the 8th Bengal Cavalry as Orderly Officer ; Captain Fane, 1st P. C. D. A. A. and Q. M. G. ; Surgeon-Colonel Boukey, Principal Medical Officer ; Captain R. E. Sullivan, Commissariat Officer, Lieutenant Vaughan, Border Regiment, Transport Officer Captain Waghorn, Field Engineer ; Lieutenant Bell, Rifle Brigade, Signalling Officer.

The Freemasons of the Punjab have sent a generous contribution of Rs. 518 to the Queen's Statue Fund through the District Grand Master, General Sir George Wolseley.

Colonel Sir T. Holdich vacates his employment in the Survey Department under the 55 years age rule, and his duties as Chief Surveyor Officer, Tirah Field Force, have been taken over by Lieutenant-Colonel Wahab, R. E.

Captain Churchill officiates as D. A. A. G., R.A., Punjab Command, vice Hamilton on field service.

Captain Aytoun, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, has been selected for appointment to the staff of the Queensland Local Forces.

Surgeon-Major Ronald Ross, of Bangalore, has been appointed on special duty under the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, to carry out investigations connected with malaria, and the life history of Laveran's Parasite.

Selling in London has turned out the reverse of a blessing for indigo. Whereas under the old system buyers visiting Calcutta took the indigo off the market, the home purchasers can now supply themselves in London as they wish, and can quietly wait for low prices. It is generally felt that something must be done, and the Behar Planters' Association, following the example of the tea industry, is turning its attention to the question of cheapening production. The Association has been in communication with Dr. Voelker, and as a result has secured the services of Mr. Christopher Rawson, who has made a special study of the chemistry of indigo, and is probably the leading English expert of the day in this particular branch of investigation. Mr. Rawson comes out shortly on a salary of Rs. 1,500 a month with all expenses paid, and will devote his attention to the simplifying of the process of manufacture with a direct view to lessening of expense. This is a decided step in the right direction, and the Association is to be congratulated upon its enterprise in tackling the problem itself, without looking to Government for assistance.

The Rome Association of Prayers and Good Works for the Return of Great Britain to Catholic Unity was formally inaugurated in the Italian capital on Feb. 2 by Cardinal Parocchi the Popes's Vicar General

The profits of Dr. Nansen's American tour exceeded £7000, and an action for breach of contract brought by his former managers was settled for £50.

A telegram received in Berlin states that the Russian Ambassador has presented to the Porte a strongly-worded Note from his Government regarding the candidature of Prince George to the Governorship of Crete. After reminding the Sultan of the support given him by the Tsar at difficult junctures, the Note declares the appointment of the Prince to be "an urgent political necessity," and "the unshakable will of the Tsar." Should the opposition at Constantinople be persisted in, the Russian Government will renounce all initiative there in future. A Berlin correspondent says this lateset action at St. Petersburg causes disappointment and displeasure in the German capital.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	14
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	1	1	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	6	6	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	0	2	26
	Chuckla	0	0	
	Umarkhady	1	0	
	Dongri	1	2	
C	Market	10	4	54
	Dhobi Talao	10	8	
	Fanaswady	10	2	
	Bhuleshwar	3	4	
	Khara Talao	1	0	
	Kumbarwada	3	5	
D	Khetwady	5*a*	2	19
	Girgaum	2	7	
	Chowpatty	1	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	5*b*	2	52
	Tarwady	1	1	
	Second Nagpada	1	2	
	Kamatipura	4*c*	3	
	Tardeo	0	1	
	Byculla	11*d*	2	
	First Nagpada	3	2	
F	Parel	0	1	8
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	0	2	
G	Mahim	2	1	11
	Worlee	0	2	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	N.-R. & Unknown	0	0	
	Hospitals.			
	Parsee		2	123
	Jain		2	
	Grant Road		10	
	St. George's		1	
	Khatri		0	
	Charni Rd Garden		1	
	Wari Bunder		0	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		0	
	Jain, Parel		4	
	Telagu		3	
	Ripon Road		1	
	Hindu		3	
	Narielwady		11	
	Arthur Road	2*e*	15	
	Dariasthan		5	
	Modykhana		4	
	Police		1	
	Kapol & Lad Joint		4	
	Bhatia		2	
	Cutchi Memon		1	
	Patharay Prabhu		2	
	Brahma Khatri		0	
	Genl Mahomedan		5	
	Parel Govt House		9	
	Maratha		16	
	Modh & Porward		1	
	Segregation C Colaba		1	
	Total	83	166	307
	Total plague deaths to date	20,711	18,344	
	Same date last year	107	105	236
	Total mortality same date 1896	...	..	89

a One from Belsa.
b One from Revadand by steam-ship.
c One from Satara.
d One from Poona.
e One from Rameshwar, on foot, on his way to Panwell.

CHOLERA.

Attack 1
Deaths 2

Dr. Bruce, one of the English plague doctors, has been attacked with the disease at Malegaum, but is making fair progress towards recovery.

SEGREGATION CAMPS.

A Segregation camp is being built in the compound of Ashburner's bungalow at Mazagon for the accommodation of Goans. It is expected to be ready by Thursday next. Dr. Da Gama is negotiating with the Plague Committee to obtain a plot of ground for the construction of a Hospital for Goans in the compound of the Government House at Parel.

There were yesterday 1,097 persons detained under observation in the Modykhana Camp, and 342 in the Wari Bunder Camp.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

These reports showed that in the Colaba District two cases of plague were detected, one in the Municipal sweepers' chawl, and the other at No. 6, Koli Lane, the latter being imported from Mazagon, and both were removed to the Modykhana Hospital. Two dead bodies were examined, one at No. 65, Nowroji Cross Lane, and the other on the Cotton Green, and the cause of death in both the cases was plague. In the Fort District eight cases were recorded as under :—one at Cochin Street, segregated by the Municipality ; two at Mody Street ; two at Mungesh Senoi Street, and one each at Bazaar Gate Street, Bomanji Lane, and roadside, Frere Road. Seven houses were evacuated. In the Mandvie Ward six cases of plague, three cases of suspicious fever, and one death were recorded. Seven contacts were removed to the camp. In C ward (north), Kumbarwada showed one case and two deaths; Khara Talao two cases and one death ; and Bhuleshwar no cases and four deaths. In the same ward (south), fourteen cases and six deaths were recorded in the Market section ; eight cases and fourteen deaths in the Dhobie Talao section, and five cases and ten deaths in the Fanaswady section. In D ward (east) Dr. Foy inspected and vacated houses with a view of vacation and condemnation in various parts of the district, with Mr. Wood and Captain Atkinson. Dr. Seervai removed a case of plague from roadside, 3rd Parseewada Lane. Dr. Jather removed a plague death from Chandunwady and a plague case was removed from Scott's stables to Arthur Road Hospital. A case was also detected in a house at 9th Lane, Khetwady. In the same ward (west) one case of plague was removed from roadside, Grant Road Bridge. In E ward (east) three cases of plague, three cases of suspicious fever, and one of relapsing fever were removed to hospitals and four deaths from plague were recorded. In Tardeo section three cases were discovered and removed to hospital. In Nagpada section one case of plague was recorded and seven contacts were sent to the camp. In Kamatipura section two plague cases and one death was recorded. In the Parel and Mahim districts three cases of plague and two of suspicious fever were removed to hospitals, and two deaths were registered.

POLICE PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

A policeman, who has been for some days past lying under treatment in the Police Hospital for an ordinary ailment, developed symptoms of plague so suddenly that before he could be removed to the plague hospital, he succumbed. The son of a policeman who was admitted into the Police Plague Hospital, on Saturday morning, died yesterday.

QUARANTINE AT JANJIRA.

Ten days detention is now imposed on all arrivals at Janjira and Shriverdhan.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Sunday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows :—Arrivals by sea 822, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 1,991, making a total of 2,813 persons. Departures by sea 541, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,129, making a total 2,670 persons. From 6 a.m. on Sunday to 6 a.m. yesterday :—Arrivals by sea 310, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,035, making a total of 2,345 persons. Departures by sea 705, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,785, making a total of 2,785 persons.

FOUND DEAD IN THE STREETS.

On Saturday morning the dead body of a Hindu Purdasi, aged about forty years, was found by police lance naik No. 758 lying on the roadside at Sankli Street. The district medical officer being informed examined the body and certified that death was due to plague. About 10 o'clock on Saturday night, the dead body of a Hindu name (unknown) aged about twenty-two years, having no fixed place of residence, was found lying on the footpath, at the Chinchpoogly fire-brigade station, and another dead body of a Hindu, named Dhakoo Hari, aged about twenty-five years, was found lying on the De Lisle Road at the same time. The district medical officer was informed, and on examining the bodies, certified that death was due to plague.

DAMAUN.

The plague mortality had considerably decreased at Dholar, but since the last cyclone there has not been a single day without 2 or 3 or more cases every day in such a small village. Four or five cases have occurred at Chitia Vad, which is nearer the Fort of Upper Damaun, within the last two days, and people of this place are considerably alarmed and many residents of Bhit Vadi have removed to mandwas erected at a long distance. Twenty-five Parsees wished to leave upper Damaun and take up their residence at Lower Damaun, but his Excellency the Governor would not permit them to do so unless they underwent ten days' quarantine at Dabhel. But eventually his Excellency was prevailed upon to consent that they should remain in quarantine in the segregation sheds built last March specially for and by the Parsees of Lower Damaun under the leadership of Mr. Sorabji Manekji Damaunwala, near Doondetha and which remained until now unused, and accordingly they occupied the sheds last evening and commenced their quarantine life.

SOLDIERS AND INSPECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—We shall feel obliged by your kindly giving publicity to the accompanying application which has been already forwarded to the Plague Committee through the Bombay Municipal Commissioner under to-day's date with nearly 65 signatures.—Yours, &c.,

RAMCRISHNA BABAJI.
PURSHOTUM GOPAL.

Bombay, Feb. 20.

To the Chairman of the Bombay Plague Committee, Bombay.

Sir,—We, the undersigned residents of the 1st and 2nd Carpenter Streets, in C ward, beg to being to your notice, that military soldiers have commenced their duty of inspection of houses in our streets, and the inhabitants therein are mostly Hindoos of respectable class and major portion of them ignorant of plague rules, and the manner in which such inspection is carried on. As our ladies and males and females of poor classes may not be able to understand the soldiers in charge who will carry out the orders without using any discretion of their own, as they cannot be expected to be conversant with the habits and usages of the inhabitants and as they may attend at any time when perhaps male persons of the houses may be away, we most humbly beg to request that you will be kind enough to put a stop to this sort of inspection and resume the former mode of the inspection by Justices of the Peace, Yesterday morning both the above streets were inspected by the soldiers, but we are glad to inform you that not a single case of plague was found in them. We may here mention that we are lawful citizens, and have never given any cause of complaints to your Justices of the Peace, Doctors, Inspectors, etc., who have been visiting our streets for the last twelve months. We do not see, therefore, any reason of the soldiers visiting our houses. The very sight of them in our streets frightens our ladies and children, and the terror thus caused by their entering our houses, we are afraid, might lead to some uncalled for sickness in our families. We hope that this application will kindly be taken into consideration and for which we shall feel highly obliged.—We have &c.,

RAMCRISHNA BABAJI,
PURSOTAM, GOPAL, and
other inhabitants of the
above two streets.

PLAGUE AND QUARANTINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I left for Surat on the 15th instant with certificates of the same date from the Bombay Plague Committee certifying (1) that I had been 10 days under medical supervision of a plague medical officer, (2) that there had been no plague in my house, at Nepean Sea Road, or in its vicinity for one month, (3) that I had been very carefully examined by a duly qualified Medical Officer on plague duty, and was free from any sign of plague. I was fortunate enough to pass through Bandora on showing my certificates without the least trouble. One officer felt my pulse and another had a look at my pass and in a few seconds they left me even without obliging me to leave my seat or get out of my carriage. The treatment which I received at the Surat station was just the reverse. No consideration was paid to my certificates. I was marched off to the Quarantine camp in police custody. The next thing that was offered to me was an option of depositing Rs. 100 to be forfeited if I absconded and of subjecting myself to a bath or else to be confined in that camp for ten days. I paid the Rs. 100, and bathed, and was free again. This option too is now abolished, and if I go again they will confine me there for ten days. Plague is responsible for many things, but till its arrival I never suspected that deposits would be required by Government from persons of known respectability. One reads in the newspapers about facilities to travelling. Will you, sir, as an editor of an enterprising and influential paper, obtain and publish the figures showing the number of passengers that used the railway before and after the imposition of quarantine ?

The following extract from the "Scientific American" for the 8th January, 1898, on p. 20 may be fitly quoted here: "The only sanitary law on the statute book—the Quarantine Act of, 1825—was on the eve of the Diamond Jubilee, erased from the Statute book as a vexatious measure no longer to be tolerated."—Yours, &c.,

JAMIETRAM NANABHAI.

Malabar Hill, Feb, 21.

CALCUTTA LADIES' GOLF CLUB.

The Calcutta Ladies' Golf Club gave an "At Home" at their tent last Wednesday, when, first of all, some Club photographs were taken. A driving competition was held, for which there were 25 entries. Mrs. F. J. Rowe presented a dainty gold enamelled heart as a prize. It was, perhaps, a little trying for ladies to drive a far and sure ball amidst the distractions of a band and a gallary of spectators, and this must account for the fact that very few of them drove up to their ordinary form. A course, 30 yards wide, had been laid out, and each lady drove 3 balls, but only seven out of all the entries managed to keep within the 30-yard course. The prize went to Mrs. O. B. Griffiths for a drive of 121 yards ; the next being Mrs. Begg 120 ; Mrs. Rowe, 119 ; Mrs. Ker, 112 ; Miss Sinclair. 110 ; Mrs. Bush, 102, and Mrs. Lovelock, 100. The rest were either out of the course or under 100 yards. Mrs. Lawrence Jenkins, Vice-President of the Club, presented the prizes, Lady Mackenzie, President of the Club, being away from India at present. She made a charming little speech in which she was most complimentary to the various winners and to the executive of the Club, and was able to inform all who heard her that the Club was never more prosperous, being up to the average in numbers, and quite able to pay all its debts. She handed the Calcutta Golf Club Challenge Bowl to Mrs. Bush, who holds it for the year with a score of 83—4=79, against Mrs. H. C. Williams, score last year of 85—12=73. The Club prize for the best scratch score played in this match was won by Mrs. H. C. Begg with a score of 82, against Mrs. Ker's score of 75 last year. The Lady Lansdowne medal was won by Mrs. Lorraine King, Captain of the Club ; the monthly Competition Medal by Miss Sinclair ; the Ker Challenge Bowl and the lowest score medel by Mrs. Ker. These were all handed to the winners as well as the sovenirs which go to the last year's holders of the Challenge Bowl. Mrs F. J. Rowe proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Jenkins and called for three cheers for her and the Club which were heartily responded to. The following scores were handed in for the Calcutta Club Challenge Bowl :—

Mrs Bush	44×39— 4=79
Mrs Lovelock	40×43— 2=81
Mrs Begg	42×40 scr= 82
Mrs Rowe	43×44— 4=83
Mrs Ker	39×45 scr=84
Mrs King	43×42 scr=85
Mrs Donaldson	42×47— 4=85
Mrs Lewes	50×45—10=85
Mrs Simson	43×43 scr=88
Mrs Forbes	45×44— 2=87
Miss Cruikshank	48×49—10=87
Miss Sinclair	44×44 scr=88
Miss N King	53×51—18=88
Mrs Hallward	50×52—12=90
Mrs Jenkins	51×50—10=91
Mrs Griffiths	48×48— 4=92
Mrs Hannah	50×56—12=94
Mrs Bright	45×50 scr=95
Mrs Drimmie	55×54—14=95

Don't Look Old.—With advancing years greyness increases, Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

The Dominion Parliament was opened on February 13. The Viceroy's speech referred with satisfaction to the success of the last Canadian loan, to the reception given to the Canadian representatives at the Jubilee, and to the denunciation by the Imperial Government of the commercial treaties with Germany and Belgium. Measures relating to the government of the Yukon and to a blebiscite on the question of prohibition were announced.

Mr. M'Call, Q.C., while arguing a case in the Court of appeal, a few days ago (says the "Law Journal"), was asked to explain why he had not placed his whole contention before the Judge in the court below. His answer was that the Judge intimated that he had made up his mind on the point. "I remember," he added, "the late Lord Coleridge saying that when a Judge has made up his mind it is difficult to alter his opinion, and that when he says he has made up his mind it is impossible."

THE POONA MURDERS.

AN ALLEGED NARRATIVE OF EVENTS.

THE APPEAL TO THE HIGH COURT.

The following is the full text of the petition in appeal of Damoder Hari Chapekar, who has been sentenced to death by the Hon. Mr. W. C. Crowe, Sessions Judge of Poona. The appeal will be heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and the Hon Mr. Justice Ranade on the 2nd prox. :—

May the deity Gajanan be propritious. I, the petitioner Damoder Hari Chapekar, inhabitant of Poona, at present a convict in the jail at Yerrowda, prefer this appeal on the following grounds. The Sessions Judge of Poona sentenced me to be hanged by the neck till I am dead, in connection with the murders of Messrs. Rand and Ayerst. With reference to the same, I, your humble petitioner, submit as follows. Neither I nor my brother Balkrishna committed the two murders. The police have concocted the whole evidence and tutored the witnesses in this matter. At first the police brought me to Poona from Bombay as a friend of Gopal Krishna Sathe. While I was at the Faraskhana, the police officers, Subedar Roshan Ali, Rama Pandu Sadavarte, and Balmakand, severely belaboured me. In consequence of the severe beating which I received at their hands, my right ear was injured, and it is still so, and the doctor of this place is treating me for it. The police threatened me, saying, "We will reduce you to the same condition to which we have reduced Tilak, Natu, Joglekar, and Mayadev." They also held out inducements and made promises. However, I did not allow myself to be led away by those inducements. But being afraid of the threats and beating, I told them that I would make any confession they would require me to make provided they did not beat me. The police, believing in what I said to them, began to concoct evidence. At first Sadavarte and Bhide, police jemadar and sepoy respectively, asked me whether there was any well attached to my house, Thereupon I said to them that, at a considerable distance from my house, there was a well attached to the house of one Londhi ; that the well being outside the compound of the house people could make use of it in times of necessity; that when water could not be had from the pipe, we fetched it from that well. When they heard this from me they came after about two or three days, and abruptly asked me to point out the well to them. All the police officers, taking me with them, went to that well. And making me stand at a great distance, they took out a bundle from the well. After preparing a memo. of the weapons contained in the bundle, they brought two men—and those too ignorant men—as "panch," and anyhow took their signatures, and then brought me back to the Farashkhana. Afterwards I learned that the police had

CONCOCTED THEIR EVIDENCE AGAINST ME.

At this I was confounded. But as no one came to inquire after me, I being a poor man, I could not get an opportunity to inform any one of what had occurred. My brother Balkrishna used to go often to the police officers at Bombay and ask them of what had become of me. But lest he might take some steps on my behalf, the police sent a Fouzdar, by name Sinde, to apprehend him at Bombay. He, however, becoming aware of the fraudulent intention of those persons, and being afraid of his life, went away somewhere—I do not know where. After this, these police officers began to tutor witnesses in the following manner. Sadarvarte and Bhide came to me, and, as if casually, asked me whether I had ever seen gunpowder and shots and caps. Being of a credulous nature, I could not see the snare laid by them, and said "Yes, I have seen them." Thereupon they asked me "where ?" I answered "I and my brother Balkrishna had once gone to see sugar work of Kachare Patel, where I saw gunpowder and shots. And during plague time the members of my family had gone to live at Khadki in the month of Falgun, There a Christian by name R. Jones used to come for shikar in the garden close to our quarters. There I saw a cap on his fowling-piece." On my having said so, the police officers asked me to point out their houses. Being helpless in the matter, I pointed out the houses. Then they falsely told them "This man says that he stole away gunpowder from your house." The said Kachare Patel did not believe this. But the police having threatened him, saying that he would be deprived of his licence, he stated in the court only this, that he felt his powder flask lighter. The police officers said the same thing to R. Jones' wife. But she did not yield. I had gone to R. Joness to bring hare's blood for using it as medicine for children. And this much only that lady stated before the court. She said that I had gone to her house once.

TAKEN ROUND BY THE POLICE.

Thereafter the police officers shewed to me all the places, namely Ganesh Khind, Yellow Bungalow, St. Mary's Church, the Club, Mr. Rand's room and the Gymkhana. I did not show these to them. I used to go every Friday to do homage to goddess Chatursingji. Following that practice, I had gone to do homage to the goddess on the Friday preceding the 22nd. On my way back, I saw at the water course some Mission girls. I casually mentioned this circumstance to the police. Upon this they prepared those girls as witnesses. They took me to their bungalow, showed me to them, and tutored them. In the same manner, the police brought every witness to the Farashkhana, and showing my place to him, tutored him like a parrot. After that, they took me to my house. Then, without calling the "panch," they first entered my house like so many robbers and took such articles as they thought would serve their purpose. All those articles were of my household use, and as to some articles, such as the pagari, pieces of broad tape, and shots, I positively deny that they were mine, but say they were artfully placed there by the police. This requires to be explained at length, but as I am not permitted to do so, I shall give the substance in brief. Among the articles constructing the bundle of weapons, there was a bag with the letters D. H. C. written on it. The letters stand for Desha Hitecchu Company, *i.e.*, the company wishing to promote

THE WELFARE OF THE COUNTRY.

The two guns found therein were the guns which Rama Pandu had caused to be stolen from the temple of Maruti by the police round guards. At that time there subsisted ill-feeling between the Plague Committee and the police. The pistols were out of order. All the weapons were brought from the Shanwar Wada. All this was told to me by Parashram Vishnu Bhide, a police sepoy, who died on the 16th of November. As to the applications that were found in my house I made them in my name, being pressed to do so by my friend Gunput Balaji Damle. I am also fond of service in a regimet. It will be evident from these applications how loyal I am to her Majesty the Queen. Long ago I had caused my photo to be taken in European dress at the instance of my friend Sarvottam Moreshwar Dev, but I did not know that it was a military dress. I have got in my house two or three such photos of different sorts. As to the gun barrels found in the house, they were old ones and were found in the loft of the house where I resided. We never made use of the said loft. I do not know if the said barrels belong to the owner of the house. Every year we used to go to Bombay with our family to live there for the Chaturwan months. Following that practice we went to Bombay on the next day of the Jubilee. That we had resolved a month ago to start on that auspicious day will be evident from the post card of Patunji produced by the police along with other articles. Thus, much more may be stated in detail. But I have written it briefly according to what

MY POOR INTELLECT

suggested. Much did I wish that the Sessions Judge should ask me the true facts, and I should state them. But I am very sorry that he did not question me, nor allowed me to speak, nor took my evidence. The barber and Dravid, both these witnesses are false. I positively say that the barber is living still, but the police intentionally produced his wife saying that he was dead. Dravid has not even seen my house. While there are two rooms in my house, he stated in his cross-examination that there were three. In conclusion, I pray to the High Court as follows :—I am a poor man suffering from a nose disease, in consequence of which I have become incapable of running or going on business requiring despatch. Up to this time I have not even touched either a musket or a pistol ; much less could I have used it. I am a man who is weak, without business, dull and devoted to his religion. Notwithstanding the fact that I am such a humble person, the police officers fastened upon us two brothers all the offences committed at Poona and Bombay which they could find no trace of, and thus cleared their reputation. There is much to be informed in writing in this matter. But I, you petitioner, am not permitted to do so. The police got me to write good many papers. High European officers were brought to me, and they were told in English that I intended to kill them. Thus they (the police) prejudiced their minds against me. It is well known to the world that in order that I should be in cheerful spirits, that I should believe in the promises for the future, the police treated me like a Raja for four months. I, therefore, pray that being graciously disposed towards us two brothers, your Lordships may be pleased to acquit us. Your Lordships or God would alone grant me justice, and none else. It is said that under the British rule there is justice. I pray to God that I may have the happiness to realize the truth of it.—Your Lordship's humble petitioner Damodhar Hari Chapekar.

NOT DISLOYALTY.

The applicant continues his appeal as follows :—Mehsrban Jailor Saheb having kindly supplied me with another half sheet of paper, I beg to state some further particulars which the High Court may take into consideration. I am a son of a poor Bhikshuk (mendicant) Brahmin. I am twenty-seven years old. During all these years I have never done such things as attending a disloyal meeting or making a speech there and composing or reading a disloyal writing. Nor do I remember that we ever had even such fights as children generally have among them in their young age. With ordinary Brahmin boys the habit of taking gymnastic exercises and having wrestling matches continues, But even that habit does not exist in us two brothers. We did not learn English at all. Our education did not extend beyond the Marathi third book. And we used to assist our father by singing and playing upon the drum and the harmonium at "Kirtans" performed by him and occasionally used to perform a Katha. In this way we, somehow, used to earn our livelihood. Thus we are uneducated, weak, lazy, unintelligent, and timid. But your Lordships will notice in what a dangerous form the police officers have represented us to the world. I am not at all acquainted with the use of a gun, and how unjust it is to saddle upon an unaccustomed poor man like myself the responsibility of such a delicate and serious act as is difficult for a very clever marksman and military soldier to perform. Though I am timid, I am shown to be a bold man ; though not industrious I am shown to be industrious though unintelligent, I am shown to be intelligent ; though I am a stranger in political matters, I am reckoned among political personages, though I am a stranger to fire-arms, I am shown to be a very clever shot. I beg the High Court will take into consideration all these things. If we two brothers only were also valiant and patriatic, what had we to do with so many weapons ? Our house even is not such as could secretly hold so many weapons. The rent of our house is only six rupees. How could so many weapons be secretly kept in such a small house for so many days ? The court will pay attention to the two witnesses who were living in my house for ten years. During such a long time they never saw any weapon in my house or noticed my misconduct. Although this is so, the boy Nilkanth Shanker Dravid who never came to my house, states that he saw weapons, and that he was in my club for ten months. He recognises, without mistake, the weapons which he saw only once, even after the lapse of two years, but this gentleman could not even recognise the boys with whom he associated for ten months. He recognises the evidential property, such as swords and pistols which he saw once and he does not remember other things ; what falsehood is this ?

A WANDERER.

As my father follows the occupation of performing "Kirtans" and move from place to place, I do not remember that I have remained at one place for six or seven months. Although this is so, the man says he was in my club for ten months. The owner of the house in which, he alleges, the club was, is alive in Poona. But why did not the police bring him as a witness ? The persons who, he alleges, were cleaning weapons ought to have been produced by the police before the court, but whence could they bring them ? The whole thing is a falsehood. I have come to know positively that Mr. Brewin got up Dravid as a witness by giving false promises to his brother in the jail. If he threw the bundle of weapons into the well and if in it there were all the articles including rags thrown with it, how could small shots, turban, and a piece of coarse broad tape be found in my house ; If we wanted to keep them in the house, why did we put them in the bundle ? All this falsehood is concocted by the police officers. In order simply that this complete chain of evidence should be formed, pieces of turban and coarse broad tape were put in the bundle and were also put in my house. The police made up the bundle of weapons and put in it such articles that if people saw them they would get an impression that I had opened a big club, and that there were many members in it. In order that all these things should have connection with the murder of Mr. Rand, the police put pieces of turban and coarse broad tape in my house and in the bundle of weapons, and thus established the connection. Your Lordships will take this into consideration. Articles in my house, such as a pair of trousers a coat, a cap to be worn after bathing, and while performing the Sandhia payer, a saw and adze, and a pair of bamboos out of the fifty or sixty bamboo rafters lying in the house, such as are used for erecting a mandap on marriage occasions, &c., were produced by the police before the court. But I did not understand what connection these had with the murder of Mr. Rand. Because all these articles are of household use. I did not know that these are

ILLEGAL ARTICLES

and that one has no liberty to possess them. If I had known this I would not have possessed them. The whole of our family went to Bombay on the twenty-fourth and did not run away. We went in pursuit of our occupation. That we were to start on that auspicious day was known to all our relations and friends a month before, We left the keys of the house with relations of ours named Gharpures and went away, and taking the same keyes I opened the house for the police. The promises which the police officers, Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Brewin, gave me, I have already stated before his Honour the Sessions Judge. Out of those, the promise that they would keep me in princely style was observed by them. I was in the custody of the police for four months. I had every day sumptuous meals, pastimes of various sorts of amusement, a first class *Divankhana* to live in, chairs and tables to sit, cushions to recline upon, mattresss and pillows to sleep on, superior clothes to wear, a carriage and horses for a drive at pleasure like a king, and money to give away in charity just as I liked. In such pomp I passed four months. But I was not happy, because I was aware that by these means they would in the end, bring about my destruction. I was, therefore, waiting to see when they would take me to the court for trial, I never before saw a court. First Mr. Brewin took me to Mr. Hamilton at Bombay. At that place, where Mr. Hamilton was, our carriage was standing for an hour. Mr. Brewin went in and returned after an hour and said "Chapekar, you state to him all the particulars as arranged." I said "whatever I have to say I will say in court." He said "he is my friend, therefore you tell him." So saying he took out a paper from a pocket and gave it to me. That paper had already been got written for me. In it all the items were written in order. Looking at them I stated them before Mr. Hamilton. At the end I only stated this as my own "as Mr. Brewin is a great friend of mine, I have stated all these particulars at his suggestion. I cannot state any more particulars than those without his advice." I said so because he had told me not to give out the promises which he had given me. After I went back to Poona, I came to know that Mr. Hamiliton was a magistrate. In the same way I was often received at Poona. I had made a resolution not to speak the truth as long as I was in the Faraskhana but to state the true particulars when I went into court. In this way the police practised treachery and got me to be hanged. The court will please take this into consideration. There are many more small and minute particulars, but I do not wish to take up the time of the court by stating them. My only prayer is that God may inspire you with the good desire to do justice to me, a poor man.—Yours justice seeking.—Damodar Hari Chapekar.

Yesterday, Mr. S. R. Bakhlay, who appears on behalf of the petitioner, appeared before Mr. Justice Parsons and Mr. Justice Ranade, and applied for a week's postponement of the hearing of the appeal, as the case was a heavy one, and the papers and proceedings had only that day been placed in his hands.

Their Lordships thereupon postponed the hearing of the appeal from the 23rd inst. to the 2nd March.

A JUTE SHIP ON FIRE IN THE HUGHLI.

A very serious fire broke out on Wednesday afternoon on the British ship Wynford, lying at No. 3 Hasting's moorings, and although prompt assistance was rendered by the Port authorities, it raged for several hours. The vessel, which is commanded by Captain Cutter, has a registered tonnage of 1,859, and is a three-masted one, built of iron. She is owned by Messrs. Hickey, Borman and Co., of London, and her agents are Messrs. George Henderson and Co. She comes from Cape Town, and is loading with jute, of which there is at present from three to four thousand bales in the lower hold, from the main to the forward hatches, while in the afterhold there is stowed away a quantity of saltpetre. About 2 p.m. an alarm was raised, and all the ship's crew turned to and did what they could. The hatches were for the time secured and information was despatched to the Port authorities. Inspector Lyons, attached to the Hastings Thana, arrived shortly afterwards, followed by Captain Kingcombe, Harbour-Master, and some of his staff. The Port Commissioners steam fire float Hetty quickly arrived, and a little latter the Calcutta Fire Brigade, under Mr. Clare, was on the spot. The hatches were uncovered, and the hoses began playing into the main hatch. It was feared that if the fire spread there might be an explosion of saltpetre. Fortunately the fire was kept from the afterhold, but the heat and the smoke in the forehatch were almost unbearable. The Brigade and all hands worked with zeal for some three hours before there were any signs of abatement. By about 5-30 p. m. the fire was brought under control, though not before a flood of water had been pumped into the forehatch causing the stern of the vessel to rise high out of the water. Some of the members of the Fire Brigade and the Harbourmaster's staff remained on board, with the Hetty alongside throughout the night in case the smouldering fire should break out again. Nearly all the cargo of jute is damaged, and it has been decided to begin unloading in the morning. The vessel was destined for Dundee.—*Englishman.*

Your Old Friend.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. Cleaver's Terebene Soap is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this ? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healing scent in the world.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

The weak point in Marconi's wireless telegraph appears to be a difficulty in sending messages to a definite point. Dr. O. J. Lodge, who preceded Marconi in making experiments in what may be called "ray" telegraphy or radiotelegraphy, by a year or two, has lately been giving his attention to this matter and has devised a new method of sending and receiving the messages. The reader will understand that in the radiotelegraph electric waves forming the signals of the message start from the sending instrument and travel in all directions like rays of light from a lamp, only they are invisible. Consequently they might work any number of receivers placed in their path.

To confine the action of these waves to one particular receivers it is "tuned" to respond to them. By tuning the receiver to a particular set of waves we can have any number of such messages crossing each other in all directions like waves in water, each being received on its particular instrument at its proper destination. In Marconi's apparatus the waves are said to be quickly damped, and Dr. Lodge is producing appliances which reduce the damping effect. Some of these have been explained by him in his Royal Institution lectures, and are illustrated in the "Electrical Review" of last week.

Some years ago it was maintained by some naturalists that mankind had sprung from several, and not a single source, but this doctrine has fallen into the background of late. The evidence of ethnology, as distinct from natural history, points to a single source, and most anthropologists regard the various branches of the human race, diverse though they be, as having sprung from the same root. Apart from the physical, there is the mental evidence offered by endless similarities of implements, arts, funeral rites, religious symbols, folklore, and so on, of tribes in like stages of culture in all times and places. These go to prove an identity of mind in all varieties of the human race. This has been well illustrated by the Marquis de Nadaillac in "Revue des Questions Scientifiques."

A contemporary has received from Dr. Stephen H. Emmens a specimen of his "Argentaurum gold" as made from Mexican silver dollars. The gold has already been tested by Sir William Crookes F. R. S., and various chemical experts. In appearance it resembles the pale yellow Australian gold, that is to say, it looks "brassy," or like the "electrum" of the ancients. The metal is as our readers know, bought at the price of ordinary gold by the U. S. Assay Office, and Dr. Emmens, with his new machinery, hopes to produce it in large quantities, say, of 50,000 ounces a month. He has, in fact, begun business as a "bullion" merchant."

Every author has his boom. Each in turn steps to the front of the scene and makes his bow to the public, then retires to make way for the next. Soon as he hits the popular taste the interviewer that showman of celebrity hunts him out, and picks his brains for "copy." It is well-known trait of the interview to flatter his hero as the only "Jones" and politely ignor his predecessors or contemporaries in the field. We are led to these remarks by an interview with the author of the "War of the Worlds," in which he is said to have made scientific fiction "his own." If anybody in these days can be said to have done that surely it is our old friend Jules Verne; and Jules Verne is but one of a large number of writers in various countries, including ours, who are working in this field, and have been working in it for a good many years.

The father of "scientific" fiction, as pointed out in a contemporay, was the classical author, Lucian (for Homer confined his imaginery travels to the earth); and Lucian has been followed by many others from time to time, of whom Cyrano de Bergerac, Poe, Verne, Flammarion, J. J. Astor, Lord Lytton, and Stevenson are among the best known. The "Coming Race" and "The Strange Case of Dr. Jekill and Mr. Hyde" are masterpieces of this kind. Lucian, we may remark, not only wrote imaginery voyages to the other worlds, but forestalled Mr. Wells with the idea of interplanetary warfare.

Flammarion, in one of his "scientific" stories makes the inhabitants of Mars aerial beings or sylphs; Mr. Wells, we understand, makes them of a fishy habit. Which of these fancies is the more probable? Were the surface of Mars all or nearly all water, the most intelligent beings there might be fishlike, or, at all events, amphibious. Unfortunately for this view, the latest astronomical evidence goes to show that neither the gray spots, or "seas," nor the "canals," of Mars contain water. Professor Philips, of Oxford, pointed out that we ought to see the reflection of the sun in the waters of Mars. It would be visible on the earth as a star of the third magnitude. According to Mr. Taylor, the well-knwon Yorkshire astronomer, in a recent paper to the Royal Astronomical Society, the so-called "seas" between the "Cimmerian Sea" and the Gulf of "Aurora" are perfectly situated as mirrors to flash an image of the sun to earth after the manner of the heliograph. Nothing of the kind has ever been observed, and the conclusion is that Mars has no water in its "seas" or "canals."

The evidence points to the growth of vegetation under the humidity caused by melting of the polar snows, as accounting for the changes of colour observed on the surface of the planet. The canals are, he thinks, probably zones of land under cultivation by the inhabitants, especially near the oases, or great centres of population. This important evidence, taken with the clearness of the Martian atmosphere, makes it probable that Mars is nearly all land surface, and the "inhabitants," if any, land or, at any rate, aerial creatures.

Miss Cornelia Horsford read an interesting paper on the "Dwellings of the Saga Time in Iceland and Vineland" before the Anthropological section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. The "Vineland the Good" of the Sagas is believed to be Eastern Massachusetts. The period of the Sagas dates from 875 to 1025 A.D., and the localities or habitations have been identified with tolerable certainty in Iceland, Greenland, and Vineland. The houses of the Sagas are identified with types of dwelling found in Iceland now. None of the habitations have as yet been identified in the other Scandinavian countries, Denmark Norway, and Sweden.

The so-called "Norse Sagas" on which large claims have been made by Carlyle, Matthew Arnold, and others for poetical and literary merits in the Scandinavian people, would seem to be of Icelandic origin and not Scandinavian in general. The Icelanders are a peculiar people, and their ethnological source is not well known. There is, of course, a Scandinavian strain in the people, but their small stature seems to show that they are far from being pure Scandinavians, or, at all events, Teutons. Lapps and Finns are also Scandinavians, and perhaps the Icelanders take after this people to some extent. Matthew Arnold supposed that some of their literary talent might have come from the Irish, who discovered and frequented Iceland before the Norsemen. His suggestion has been controverted, but an interesting paper was recently read before the Society of Antiquaries, which as we are credibly informed went to show that the Norse Sagas were of Irish origin, and that the Icelandic writers merely collected and preserved the tales as told by Irish-women. If this be true, what becomes of all the ingenious and fanciful distinctions drawn by Renan and other writers between the "Teutonic" and "Celtic" genius as illustrated by their prehistoric literature? What becomes of the "Celtic note" and the "Celtic legend" which has become the cant of modern criticism?

M. Raoul, a Navy pharmacist, has returned to France from Sumatra with a number of rare plants which are to be tried in the French colonies. His mission was official, and he penetrated into the heart of the island. He says it is very rich in gold, petroleum, resin rubber, gutta percha, etc., but the natives are indolent. Some of his carriers were bitten by snakes, but cured with injections of serum prepared by Dr. Calmette, director of the Sumatran Bacteriological Institute.

The French have just had some compensation for their Dreyfus misfortune in the discovery of more extensive beds of iron in the oolite formations of Briey, Meurthe-et-Moselle. Oolitic iron has been worked for a long time on a great scale in this department, and the new beds cover from 20,000 to 50,000 acres. The discovery is of much importance for the future of French metallurgy.

After a long experience of typhoid patients, Dr Ussery, of St. Louis, Mo., regards the banana as the best food for them. The intestines are inflamed and sometimes ulcerated in this fever, and ordinary solid food is dangerous in his opinion. The banana, though a solid food, is nearly all nutriment and of a soft nature. It is almost wholly absorbed by the stomach, easily digested, and very strengthening.

Perhaps the most dangerous of its kind is one that was described in a French scientific journal at the beginning of 1883—at least, it might prove so in unscrupulous hands. It consists of an aqueous solution of iodide of starch. In four weeks characters written with it disappear preventing all use or abuse of letters, and doing away with all documentary evidence of any kind in the hands of the recipient. But a recent discovery by Professor Braylants, of the University of Louvain, surpasses all, inasmuch as no ink at all is required in order to covey a secret message. He lays several sheets of notepaper on each other, and writes on the uppermost with a pencil; then selects one of the under sheets on which no marks of the writing are visible. On exposing this sheet to the vapour of iodine for a few minutes it turns yellowish, and the writing appears of a violet-brown colour. On further moistening the paper it turns blue, and the letters show in violet lines. The explanation is that notepaper contains starch, which, under pressure, becomes hydramide, and turns blue in the iodine fumes. It is best to write on a hard desk, say, a pane of glass. Sulphurous acid gas can make the writing disappear again, and it can be revived a second time.

THE CAUCASUS AND ITS MINERAL RICHES.

At the monthly meeting of the Anglo-Russian Literary Society, held at the Imperial Institute on Tuesday (Feb. 1), Dr J. Pollen, I. C. S. (Bombay), read a paper on the above subject written by Mr. A. Adiassevich, a Russian engineer and petroleum expert. The paper dealt exhaustively with the charming climate, scenery, and population of the Caucasus, its marvellous mineral springs and health resorts, which bid fair to rival those of Continental Europe. But by far the most interesting and instructive part of the paper was that describing the wonderful petroleum springs and fountains of the neighbourhood. It was shown that from the few miles exploited in the Caucasus more petroleum is produced than from the whole of America. The Russian oil is in many points superior to the American, and it is only the superiority of the organisation of the American trade that has enabled it to hold its own against the Russian product. Three English petroleum companies have now, however, started work in the Caucasus; and with British organisation and British capital behind them the Russian petroleum industries will soon distance their American rivals.

Before the discussion began, Mr. Cazalet, president of the society, gave his own experiences of the Caucasus and the trade difficulties that formerly existed owing to red-tapeism and foolish officialdom. Describing the conquest of the Caucasian tribes after years of struggle by the Russians, Mr. Cazalet denounced correspondents of Russian papers who, forgetting the experiences of the Russian army in subduing hill tribes, magnified in telegrams to the Russian Press every British casualty on the North-West frontier of India into a serious reverse or British defeat!

Upon this Mr. G. de Wesselitski, special London correspondent of the "Novoe Vremya" rose and declared that he, at any rate, never sent any such telegrams; that he himself fully recognised that what was happening to British troops on the Indian frontier was exactly what happened to the Russain forces in the Caucasus years ago—a few hillmen hiding behind rocks being able to keep large bodies in check and to pick off the officers; that it would be absurd to represent such checks and reverses common to all mountain warfare as "defeats." He admitted that he had sometimes wired that the English Press spoke of these casulaties as "serious reverses," but he himself had never described them as such.

Mr. Cazalet held that a member of that society need not in telegrams to his own Press repeat the silly reports of Radical prints or in any way make their statements his own.

Pollen then drew the attention of the society to the last letters ever written by Mr. Villiers—the "Father of the House of Commons." They were addressed to Madame Olga Novikoff, a member of the A. R. L. Society—and pointed out that though Russia would be a Mediterranean Power in future, she was commercial and stood in need of our markets. She did not want more territory, and, though treaties were not worth much, Russia and England had really no interests opposed to each other. The closer the bonds of commercial union could be drawn between England and Russia the better for both. Kindly links of gold would restrain from war and in Chinese waters the questions raised were commercial and only indirectly political. Russia in former times had been our very best customer, and though many English markets in Russia had passed (after the Crimean War) into German hands these were now being slowly recovered. The fact that English companies were the first in the petroleum field in the Caucasus was a good sign. "English" was in Russian a synonym for first-class, and, at any rate commercially, an "Englishman's word" meant with the Russians the same thing as a word of honour."

A vote thanks to Mr. Adiassevich and Dr. Pollen closed the proceedings.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 22nd February, 1898.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday next the 26th instant at 5 p.m. at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground, for commanding officers parade. Dress—Review order, Khaki.

2. The class of instruction for proficiency certificates will assemble at Head-quarters at 5-30 p.m., on Friday next the 25th instant. Members attending should bring rifles, &c. Dress—Any.

3. The Rifle meeting will be held at Coorla from the 28th February to the 5th March inclusive. Copies of the Prospectus have already been issued to officers commanding Companies and can also be seen at Head-quarters, where entries should be made to the Sergt-Major as early as possible.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 22nd February, 1898.

1. The following Sub-divisional Drills will take place this week:—

No 1 Company at Town Hall Compound.

Tuesday—No 1 Sub-division 8-30 to 9-15 p.m. and No 2 Sub-division 9-15 to 10 p.m. 10 in R M L gun drill.

Wednesday—No 3 Sub-division 8-30 to 9-15 p.m. and No 2 Sub-division 9-15 to 10 p.m. 10 in R M L gun drill.

Thursday—No 4 Sub-division 8-30 to 9-15 p.m. and No 1 Sub-division 9-15 to 10 p.m. 10 in R M L gun drill.

No 2 Company at Nesbit Road Head-quarters.

Thursday—Squad drill and Guard Mounting for Nos 1 and 2 Sub-divisions at 8-30 p.m. Wheal Cup Teams No 3 Sub-division at 8-30 p.m. 10 in R M L gun drill and No 4 Sub-division at 9-15 p.m.

Thursday—Squad drill and Guard Mounting for Nos 3 and 4 Sub-divisions at 8-30 p.m. Wheal Cup Teams No 1 Sub-division 10 in R M L gun drill at 8-30 p.m. and No 2 Sub-division at 9-15 p.m.

All members particularly requested to attend.

2. There will be class firing at Coorla on Thursday. Train leave Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m., local time, and Byculla 12 minutes later.

3. The proficiency class will meet at Nesbit Road Head-quarters on Tuesday and at Fort on Thursday at 8-45 p.m.

4. The Range will be closed from the 25th February to the 7th March 1898, both dates inclusive.

5. The Corps will parade on Saturday next 26th instant as follows:—No. 1 Company at Sir Richard Temple's Statue, Oval, at 4-15 p.m. sharp, and proceed by train from Church Gate Street to Grant Road Station. No. 2 Company will parade at Grant Road Station, at 4-30 p.m., and on the arrival of No. 1 Company, the Corps will march thence to Mahaluxmi Fort.

6. The Prospectuses of the annual meeting of the Bombay Volunteer (Light Horse and Rifles) Rifle Association have been received can be had on application at both Head-quarters and Club.

By Order
A. J. PEILE, Lieut, R.A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, February 19.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Col T R Cowie, of the Indian Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the 13th Feb, 1898.

Sir R J Crosthwaite, K C S I, is permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 8th March 1898, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

SANITARY.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act III. of 1897, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to direct that, in the Notification of the Govt of India in the Home Dept, No. 1033, dated the 22nd March 1897, as amended by Notification No. 2126, dated the 15th Sept 1897, for the words "rag, waste paper, and used gunny bags," the word "rags and waste paper" shall be substituted.

PORT BLAIR.

Consequent on the retirement of Mr O H Brookes, 2nd Asst Supt, Port Blair, the following appointments are made in the Port Blair Commission:—

Mr H G Taylor, 3rd Asst Supt, to be 2nd Asst Supt, vice Mr O H Brookes.

Mr M V Portman, 4th Asst Supt and offg 3rd Asst Supt, to be permanent 3rd Asst Supt, vice Mr H G Taylor.

Mr H H D'Oyly, 6th Asst Supt and offg as 4th Asst Supt to be permanent 4th Asst Supt, vice Mr M V Portman.

Mr A Brown, 7th Asst Supt and offg as 5th Asst Supt, to be 6th Asst Supt, vice Mr H H D'Oyly.

Khan Bahadur Muhammad Ashiq Ali Khan, 8th Asst Supt and offg as 6th Asst Supt, to be 7th Asst Supt, vice Mr A Brown.

Mr R F Lowis, Extra Asst Conservator of Forests, Burma, and offg as 7th Asst Supt, to be 8th Asst Supt, vice Khan Bahadur Muhammad Ashiq Ali Khan.

JUDICIAL.

The Hon Mr Justice Sale, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature of Fort William in Bengal, is granted furlough for 5 months and 15 days with effect from the 2?th March 1898, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Under the provisions of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861, 24 and 25 Vict, Chap 104, section 7, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Mr P O'Kinealy, Barrister-at-Law, Standing Council for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, during the absence on furlough of the Hon Mr Justice Sale, or until further orders.

POLICE.

The services of Capt F G Batten, 1st Madras Pioneers, an Asst Comdt in the Burmah Military Police, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Comdr-in-Chief, with effect from the 14th Feb 1898.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Rev J Taylor, offg Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Estabt, is granted six months' leave on urgent private affairs, with effect from the 16th March 1898, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Mr Hyder Ali to be an Extra Asst Commr of the 4th class in the Berar Commission has effect from the 1st Nov 1897, and not from the 7th April 1897, as stated in Notification No. 1639-G, dated the 12th Nov 1897.

Capt J W Pringle, R E, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Military Works Dept, and Suptdg Engr, Hyderabad-Godaveri Valley Railway, is granted special leave for six months under article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 12th Feb 1898, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Mr D T Roberts, of the Indian Civil Service, Commr of the Benares Division, is appointed, on return from privilege leave, to be Agent to the Governor-General at Benares, with effect from the 29th Jan.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major and Brevet-Lieut-Col J W Murray, R A, Offg Asst Qrmr Genl, Intelligence Branch, to be an Asst Adjt Genl on the establishment, vice Major H Finn, whose tenure has expired, dated 25th Jan 1898.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut E H Payne, I S C, 1st Infy, Hyderabad Contingent Asst Military Accountant, 3rd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 24th Feb 1897.

STAFF CORPS.

With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Second Lieuts—W G Hutchinson, offg wing officer, 28th (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infy 15th Dec 1897, J H Watson, offg squadron officer, 13th (The Duke of Connaught's) Regt of Bengal Lancers, 1st Jan 1898, and R Garratt, offg wing officer, 7th (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Rajput Regt of Bengal Infy, 21th Jan 1898.

COMMANDS.

Col J H Wodehouse, C B, C M G, R A, Comdg Royal Artillery, Jhansi, to command a second class district in India, with the temporary rank of Bgdr Genl while so employed, vice Major Genl A G Yeatman-Biggs, C B, deceased.

Col W H Meiklejohn, C B, C M G, General List, Bengal Infy, Commanding Malakand Force, to be a Colonel on the Staff in the Punjab Command, vice Major-Genl V Tregaer, C B, who has vacated

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall-Mall, Feb. 1.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Major-Gen and Hon Lt-Genl W Roberts to be Colonel, vice Lt-Gen and Hon Genl Sir J T Airey, K C B, deceased.

3rd Dragoon Guards—The following Captains are seconded for service in the Army Pay Department—C I Scott and A B Nolan. Super-Capt C S Keith to be Captain, vice C I Scott.

7th Dragoon Guards—The following officers are seconded for service under the Foreign Office—Capt R Cooper and Lieut M F Gage.

1st Dragoons—Lt-Col W H McLaren retires on retired pay.

14th Hussars—Capt E J Tickell is seconded for service under the Foreign Office.

Coldstream Guards—The following Leutenants are seconded for service under the Foreign Office—J Ponsonby and C E Pereira. To be second Lieutenants; Lieut F Hardy, from 4th Bn Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt) in succession to Lieut J Ponsonby and Lieut R F Peel, from 4th Bn East Surrey Regt, in succession to Lieut C E Pereira.

Scots Guards—Major and Lt-Col and Col F L Campbell is placed on half-pay. Sec-Lieut H C Elwes to be Lieutenant, vice C F S Vandeleur, D S O, seconded.

Regimental Districts—Col R C Graeme, 63rd Regimental District (the Manchester Regt) retires on half pay. Col P D Trotter, from Lieutenant-Colonel half-pay, to be Colonel to command the 91st Regimental District Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, vice Col M S J Sunderland, D S O, who has completed his period of service in that appointment.

Royal Scots Lothian Regt—Capt D A Callender is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers.

Northumberland Fusiliers—Lt-Col G H Dyke is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health Major R L A Pennington to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice G H Dyke Sec Lieut H C Hall to be Lieutenant, vice L A F Dawson, resigned.

Royal Warwickshire Regt—Lieut T Diver is seconded for service under the Foreign Office.

Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt—Capt W L Forbes retires from the Service receiving a gratuity; with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform, Lieut C C Carr to be Captain, vice W L Forbes Lieut E B North is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

King's Liverpool Regt—Capt C E Greenway is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers.

Devonshire Regt—Capt R Bennet retires on retired pay Sec-Lieut N Luxmoore to be Lieutenant, vice B Logan, deceased.

Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Infantry—Sec-Lieut P Mark-Wardlaw to be Lieutenant vice W J Bowker, seconded.

Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regt—Capt A A Fisher is seconded for service under the Foreign Office Super Capt W Fry to be Captain, vice A A Fisher.

Leicestershire Regt—Major F W Reader to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice W S D Liarder, retired.

Royal Irish Regt—Capt A I Wilson to be Major, vice J B Forster, promoted Capt R G S L Moriarty has been permitted to assume the surname of Crumpe in lieu of that of Moriarty.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Lieut A C McK Cockburn is seconded for service under the Foreign Office Lieut E P W Cobb, from the half-pay list, to be Lieutenant, vice A C McK Cockburn.

King's Own Scottish Borderers—Sec-Lieut W F Paul resigns his commission.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Lt-Col and Brevet, Col A P Wodehouse is placed on half pay.

Worcester Regt—Sec-Lieut R E L Townsend to be Lieut, vice A K Stubbs, seconded.

East Lancashire Regt—The following officers are seconded for service with the Egyptian army—Capt T Capper and Lieut C E Wilson.

East Surrey Regt—Lieut A H S Hart, on completion of his period of service as Adjutant, has vacated that appointment.

Hampshire Regt—Lieut F R Hicks is seconded for service under the Foreign Office.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Major H A Terry retires on retired pay, Capt G F Mockler to be Major, vise H A Terry. Qmr-Sergt W Ross to be Quartermaster with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Lieut A B Molesworth, seconded.

Essex Regt—Major C E Orman retires on retired pay, Capt J T Spencer to be Major, vice C E Orman.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Regt—Lieu F F Ready is seconded for service with the Egyptain Army.

King's Royal Rifle Corps—The following Captains are seconded:—The Hon St Leger H Jervis, for service on the Staff C Ashburnham, for service under the foreign Office G A J Soltau-Symons, for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers, and M H K Pechell, for service with the Egyptian Army.

Duke of Edinburgh Wiltshire Regt—Capt W D Jones to be Major vice H C Harford, promoted.

Manchester Regt—Capt C S Cottingham is seconded for service with the Egyptain army.

York and Lancaster Regt—Lieut W E J Bradshaw is seconded for service with the Egyptain Army.

Durham Light Infantry—Capt G W Keane is placed on, temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Lieut J Campbell to be Adjutant, vice Capt F A MacFarlan whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Connaught Rangers—Capt H A Thompson, on completion of his period of service as Adjutant, has vacated that appointment.

Royal Munster Fusiliers—The following Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—R R B Jackson, vice R H Monck-Mason, seconded, and G C Garratt, vice G T Bradford, resigned.

Rifle Brigade Prince Consort's Own—Capt P L K B Oliphant is seconded for service of an Adjutant of Volunteer. The following Lieutenants to be Captains:—W H W Steward, vice G P Tharp, seconded, and the Hon A W de B S Foljambe, in succession to Major A Fuller-Acland-Hood, who holds a Staff appointment. The following second Lieutenant to be Lieutenants:—G B Byrne, vice L T Saunderson, promoted, and B G R Oldfield, vice W H W Stewartd Sec Lieut T Close resigns his commission.

West India Regt—Lt-Col D M Allen to command a battalion Major and Brevet Lt-Col A L Bayley to be Lieutenant-Col C L Dale, deceased, Capt E S C Kennedy to be Major vice A Bor, promoted, Sec Lieut F E Marindin to be Lieutenant, vice D Poole, deceased.

Army Service Corps—Major and Brevet Lt-Col F W Steele, D S O, retires on retired pay, Capt H W Dickson is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

Royal Military College—Major W Huskisson, R E, to be Professor, vice Lt-Col W H Chippindall, R E, who has vacated that appointment.

Army Chaplains' Dept—The Rev W S Jaffray to be Chaplain to the Forces Fourth Class.

Army Ordance Dept—Major E B Appelbe, Ordnance Officer Third Class, to be Ordnance Officer Second Class, with the substantive rank of Lieutenant-Colonol in the army, Capt M R P Audain, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Ordnance Officer Fourth Class, is appointed for permanent service.

Army Pay Dept—The following Staff Paymasters and Hon Lieutenant-Colonels retire on retired pay—T G Booth and J H H Croft. The following Paymasters and Hon Majors to be Staff Paymasters—G C Fuller, vice Hon Lieut-Col C K Coote retired W H Burke, vice Hon Major W A Burnett, deceased J K M'Causland, vice Hon Lieut-Col T R W Davidson retired and W H A Denys, vice Hon Lieut-Col T G Booth Capt A G Inglis, from the East Lancashire Regt, having resigned his combatant Commission, to be Paymaster, With the honorary rank of Captaint.

Army Veterinary Dept—E B Bartlett, gent, to be Veterinary Lieutenant, on augmentation.

Brevet—The following Lieutenant-Colonels, Royal Artillery, to be Colonels:—C J Blake and de C Daniell

Indian Staff Corps—The following Colonels are transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—W F Prideaux C S I, S S Jacob, C I E, and H C Morse.

Memoranda—Col A Peel, half-pay, retires on a pension Lt-Col H Graham, half-pay, is placed on retired pay Capt W A Robinson, RA, is granted the temporary rank of Major whilst employed in West Africa, Ridingmaster and Hon Lieut E P Cant 4th Dragoon Guards, is granted the honorary rank of Captain Surg-Major W C Harrington, from the King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be Quartermaster in the Army, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers—Surg-Major W H B Crockwell, having resigned his appointment in the Volunteer Medical Staff Corps, ceases to belong to the Army Medical Reserve of Officers Surg-Major J Sutcliffe resigns his commission.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenants—H W Grant, to Vivid, additional, for Aurora Jan 20, F E M Roe, to Harrier, Jan 28 E C Hardy, to President, additional compass instruction Feb 1, C J Benton, R N R, to Barfleur Jan 29, H W Thierens, to Repulse Feb 1

Sub-Lieutenant—C D H Mackinnon, to Barfleur.

Midshipman—P M Broster, to Blake Jan 29.

Cadet—H E D H Willoughby, to Majestic Jan 28.

Naval Instructor—J R Walker, to R N C Jan 31.

Staff Engineers—F W Wells, to Medusa Jan 29 A W Turner, to Argonaut Jan 31, J P J Coolican, to Thetis H E Marsh, to Sans Pareil Feb 15.

Chief Engineers—G L R Perkins, to Thetis M Blakeman, to Apollo Feb 15.

Engineers—W H Crichton, to Rodney Jan 29, Ardent G S Holgate, to Ramillies F Pring, to Research W H Pratt, to Colossus Jan 31 A R Rolle, to Ariel Feb 2.

Assistant Engineers—A Saunders, to Thetis H E Rock, to Pembroke, additional Feb 15 J A Watts, probationary, to Thetis Feb 15.

Chaplain and Naval Instructor—Rev G F Longfield, M A, to Eclipse Feb 1.

Naval Instructor—E Lawton, to Empress of India Feb 1

Fleet Paymaster—W Trew, to Australia, additiona Feb 15.

Paymasters—S E Elliott, to Katoomba Jan 28 H Clevelandl to Thetis Feb 15.

Assistant Paymasters—H W Maclean, to Victorious Jan 29, T Seaman, to Boscawen S H Jones Parry, to Duke of Wellington J Hall, to Indus Feb 3 R T Smith, to Thetis Feb 15 A V Claxton, to Lapwing March 12.

Gunners—R W Kirby, to Sturgeon W Forrest a to Prince George A D A Bugra a to Black Prince J Wallace a to Charybdis T Bundy to Vindictive H Downes, to Agincourt G D Graves and J J Reynolds, to Cambridge W J Uden to Vernon.

Boatswains—H Clark to Britannia T Cunningham, to Edinburgh P Hogarty to Vivid.

Carpenter—A Hughes, to Thetis Feb 15.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children, Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth—go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, is produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 6d. per bottle

NOTICES.

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Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

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MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
"Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.
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"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants and young persons, and, being rich in phosphates and potash, is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone-forming and other indispensable elements of food."
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"May rely upon it whenever a diet of this class is required."
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"The children I have known fed upon it have invariably been models of good health."
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And The Aged—
"The Food is equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."
"MEDICAL MAGAZINE."

Best and Cheapest.
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"Hunyadi János" has, in my hands given invariably satisfactory results. It is one of the most valuable of curative agents at our disposal."
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"Hunyadi János" is 'the most concentrated of the saline group.' Natural Aperient waters are vastly superior to artificial solutions, however skilfully prepared."
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BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

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VIENNA MEDICAL JOURNAL.

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Distinctive Merits
DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING
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NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.
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In ½ lb. and 1 lb. Tins only.
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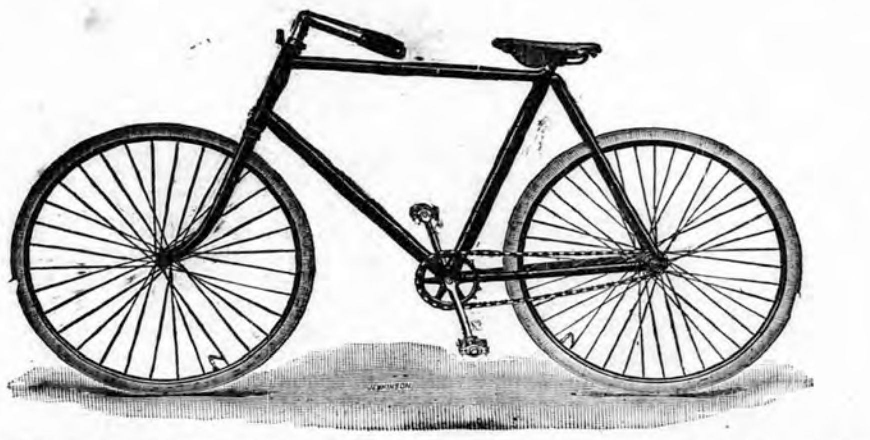

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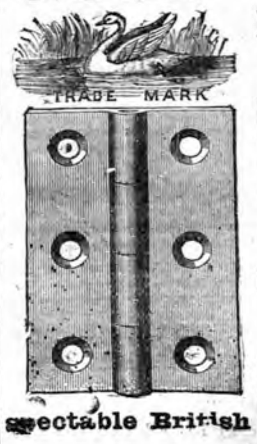

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